The Mining Journal COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. RAILWAY AI

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 761 .--- Vol. XX.1

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1850.

PRICE 6D.

TO IRONMASTERS.—MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD IRON-WORKS,
WEST BROMWICH, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

TR. THOMAS DANKS will SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 38th of March 1850, at the house of Mr. Machia, Union Hotel, nestreet, BIRMINGHAM, at Twelve for One o'clock, by order of the executors of the Mrs. Hill, deceased, and subject to such conditions as shall then be produced, the IRETY of all that extensive, well-known, and celebrated property, called the

GOLD'S HILL IRON-WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, GULL'S HILL IRON-WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, Comprising a well-arranged FORGE, with 17 PUDDLING and MILL FURNACES, complete, and extensive MILLS, laid down upon the most approved principle, with bed and foor plates; housings, shafts, crabs, spindles, boxes, cramps, guards, &c., with trains of builet, bar, boiler-plate, sheet, and merchant roils, turning lathe, crases, pumps, circular, breaking, and other shears, water boshes, gasometer, apparatus, and piping, ware-houses, offices, manager's house, since-wall, and land adjoining—comprising in the whole, with the site of the works, upwards of 19 acres.

The above is now in full operation, in the occupation of Messrs. Bagnall and Sons.

These works possess peculiar advantages, being surrounded by collieries and blast-fur-asces, and are situate upon the banks of the canal, with excellent wharfs, and are within salf a mile of the Goods Station of the South Staffordshire Stallway; the line also runs krough the estate.

LLIW FORGE, NEAR SWANSEA, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

NR. THOS. GLOVER will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mackworth arms inn, SWANSEA, on Saturday, the 6th of April, 1850, at One clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as shall be produced at the time and place of sale, the LILIW FORGE, STORES, WAS ALLEY OF THE ALLEY OF LLIW FORGE, NEAR SWANSEA, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, FORGEMEN, BOILERBUILDERS, & OTHERS DEMONRERS, IRONFOUNDERS, FORGEMEN, BOILERBUILDERS, & OTHERS.

OBE SOLD, OR LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that valuable PARCEL of FREEHOLD GROUND, situate at the OUSEBURN, EWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, containing about 3900 square yards, together with the BOUNDERY, FORGES, FITTING SHOP, and other ERECTIONS thereon, all of which is now in full operation in the various branches. The property has a water frontage, at an excellent quay was labely exceeded in front of it.

The FORGES contain a large HAMMER, capable of forging a piece 5 tons weight, and so a very convenient Tilt, both fitted up within the last three years, by Messra. Hawks df Co.

sao a very convenient TILT, both fitted up within the last three years, by Measrs. Hawks and Co.

The FITTING SHOPS contain TWO POWERFUL LATHES, SCREWING and BORING MACHINES, and all other TOOLS necessary.

The hammers, lattes, and other machinery are wrought by two first-rate high-pressure
engines—the one about it-horse, and the other about it-horse power.

The FOUNDRY is complete in every respect; there are TWO CUPOLAS—one capable of casting at once 5 tons, and a smaller one. There is a first-rate CKANE and an
stocallent STOYE. The cupolas are heated by a powerful ian-blast.

There is also a large and commodious BOILER YARD, with all tools requisite for
sarying on an extensive business in that department; and there are further on the premises a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, Office, Store-Room, and a 3-stalled Stable.

The STOCK and MATERIALS will be also DISPOSED OF, BY VALUATION, or
therwise, as agreed on, and to any party wishing to commence the business, such an
apportunity lassidom offered.

A considerable portion of the purchase-money may remain on security of the premises,
faold.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Jobling and Fleming, solioitora, Westste-street, Newcastle.

ALUABLE INVESTMENT. — The COEDCAE COAL AND COKE COMPANY are desirous of having a PARTNER in one of the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS COLLERIES IN SOUTH WALES, which is attuate within 14 miles of the port town of Cardiff, to which place it is conveyed by the Taff Vale Railway, a branch of which extends to the colliery. They are at present in a position to work 100 tone of coal daily, which is of a very superior quality, and adapted for household use and also for coking. No. I vein is worked by level. There are also six new coking seems in daily work, 183 k12 x5i, together with a newly-erected horisontal engine of high-pressure, for the purpose of sinking to the Cymmer voin. No. 3 is the Dinas vein, so celebrated for coking. The engine, machinery, and plant are in excellent repair. The above will be found a most advantageous opportunity for investing capital, as the demand for the coal is extensive, and it is highly esteemed in the market in coal and coke. For particulars apply to Mr. Jos. Phillips, agent, Coedcas Colliery, Fontypridd, near Cardiff.—March 4, 1850. TALUABLE INVESTMENT. - The COEDCAE COAL

EAD MINES TO BE LET—the LEAD MINES of FEE FAD MINES TO BE LET—the LEAD MINES of FEE DONALD, situated in the MINING DISTRICT of STRONTIAN, ARGYLL SHIRE.—The ORE is a good SULPHURET, yielding, by correct analysis, 37 per cent. o lead. There are several velms which have been partially worked, and hold out encouraging prospects of success; they are favourably situated for free levels, and a stream (important for washing the ore, &c.) flows across them. An easy road, a few miles in length will convey the produce to Loch Sunarh, an arm of the sea (western ocean), whence it may be transported to any part of the United Kingdom.

The district has been surveyed by Mr. Riss, lecturer on mineralogy; and for further particulars application may be made to Measra. Inglis and Burns, W.S., 16, Queen-street, et Mr. Alex, Rise, mineralogist, 2, Drummond-street Edinburgh; and Mr. John Watson, factor, Strontian, Argylishire.—Edinburgh, March 13, 1859.

OPPER MINE FOR SALE, IN CANADA EAST, near OUTFIER MINE FUR SALE, IN CANADA EAST, near QUEBEC.—The Canadios says.—"That scopper mine has been recently discovered at Sautharie (Nouvelle Beauce), in the seigniory of M. Perrault, about 30 miles south of Quebec, and 50 or 4 miles from the River Chaudiere. Metallic veine, varying from 1 foot to 4 feet wide, have been followed, and examined, in the space of 1000 feet in length. There has also been found a vein of argentiferous lead, encouraging the supposition that a vein of silver is not far off. The mine is not far from where gold is found on Mr. De LETY's seignior,".—The above most valuable PROPERTY is now OFFERED FOR SALE, PUNYATE CONTRACT.

ticulars may be obtained by addressing (pre-paid) Madame Perrault, Piltoraple, Devon; or to O. Perrault, Esq., Montreal, Canada East.

STURIAN MINING COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.

—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company is the HELD on Tuesday, the 26th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, at the mpany's offices, Mo. 9, Austinthiars, London, for the following purpose—viz. to take o consideration a report, and to approve of, or dissent from, the proceedings and prosent of the company of the control of the Company and Liquidators; also, the Report of the Committee on constitution, appointed on the 27th November last, with the proposed Deed of Reconstitution, appointed on the 27th November last, with the proposed or Tenders as shall have in submitted for the Furchase of the Company's Property in Spain; and also the Former of Shares in default.

been submitted for the Furense of the Compiler of Investigation, appointed fixture of Shares in default.

And Notice his been given on the part of the Committee of Investigation, appointed the 30th of August last, that the second interim report from that committee will be submitted to the said meeting; and with respect to the present constitution of the Board of Directors and Liquidators, it will be proposed to the said meeting to nominate Directors and Liquidators, it will be proposed to the said meeting to nominate Directors and States of the meeting shall deem it proper to remove any of the present memand Liquidators, if the meeting shall deem it proper to remove any of the present mem-bers of the board, and to appoint others in their stead, or to re-elect those whose quali-flation shall have ceased. And that it will be proposed to sanction the nomination of an arbitrator, with respect to any question or dispute with any member of the late Board of Directors; and, further, that special claims for exemption from forfeiture, and any pecial arrangements intermediately submitted by any of the shareholders, shall be taken below the submitted of the company of the shareholders are not entitled to attend or vote at the meetings of the company: nevertheless, by order of the board, proprietors of such bars who shall have paid the present call will be admitted, on giving the numbers of bler shares.

helr shares.

Proprietors intending to vote by proxy, are requested to notify to the secretary, on or effore the 19th March, the numbers of their shares, and the names of the parties to be athorised to vote, who must be shareholders qualified to attend that meeting, in order last the proper form may be forwarded. Proxies must have a stamp (2s. 6d.), which amoc be affixed after execution.

By order of the board,

4, Austinfriars, London, March 1, 1850.

K. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

A STURIAN MINING COMPANY, in LIQUIDATION,

and the PROPOSED ANGLO-ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is
steby given, that, in case the proposed Deed of Constitution of the proposed new Anglosturian Mining Company shall be approved of at the Special General Meeting of the
saboven-amed company, appointed to be HELD on the 26th day of March next, a
BETING of the shareholders who shall have agreed to form the sadd proposed new
algo-asturian Mining Company will be held on the same day, and at the same place,
amediately after the said special general meeting of the said first-named company, for
is purpose of approving the said Deed, and authorising the application for the statutes
an anonymous company, in conformity with the provisions of the said Deed, by the
smons nominated for that purpose.

By order of the committee appointed the 27th November, 1849,
M. FORRISTALL, Chairman of the said Committee.

9. Austinfriars, London, Feb. 23, 1850.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTRLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS ty their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from uses on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this campany's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MAIZA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. COMPTANTISOPLE—On the 39th of the month. ALEXANDRIA—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 37th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenball-street, London; and 57, High-street,

NSTON IRON WORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD.—
Messrs, RANGELEY, WRIGHT, and Oo, invite the attention of IRON MANUFACTURERS, IRON FOUNDERS, &c., to their DERBYSHIRE PIG-IRON (amelted
entiroly with eoko), which they can with confidences recommend for all purposes where
purity of metal, combined with tonacity or strength, is an object. Their No. 3 pig-iron
is sufficiently fluid for all descriptions of foundry-work. PiPING made from this quallity will admit of almost any amount of hydraulic pressure. As a mixture with tender
irons, or for purposes requiring great strength, their No. 4 is particularly adapted. For
PORCE FURPOSES, the loss from waste in chaler, &c., is much below the usual average, and the product a very superior iron.
Messrs, R., W., and Co. also beg to inform RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS,
GAS and WATER-WORKS COMPANIES, BUILDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, &c., that
lawing purchased an extensive assortment of models and apparatus from Nessrs. Wm.
Graham and Co., of Million Iron-works (who have declined business), and having engaged experienced workmen from that establishment, they are in a position to furnish
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CASTINGS, suitable for the above branches, and at moderate prices.

COMBMARTIN AND NORTH DEVON LEAD AND SILVER SMELTING COMPANY.
REGISTERED UNDER THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT.

REGISTERED UNDER THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES AUX.
The SMELTING-WORKS of the above COMPANY are in ACTIVE OPERATION.—
SAMPLES of LEAD and SILVERY ORES are requested to be forwarded to Captain
Cornelius Bawden, Combunatin, near liftacomb, North Davon.
Payment for ores by bill, at three months, or cash if required.
Combunartin, Jan. 1, 1850.

THOMAS L. WILLSHIRE, Secretary.

C A R A D O N V A L E M I N E SAINT IVE, MEAR LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

CARADON VALE MINCHESSION SAINT IVE, NEAR LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

PURRESS—Mr. Sandors, Exeter; the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Exeter and Liskeard. This mine is situate in the parish of SAINT IVE, near LISKEARD, CORNWALL, and was worked upon by several poor experienced miners a short time since, to develope that which they felt convinced existed there—Viz., rich copper ore. They drove an addit 70 fms. to hill, and sunk a winze 12 or 15 fms. under that a tilt to cut the lode, when to their dismay they were completely impected by the large quantity of water issuing from the lode, they having only water-barrels to draw up the same; sufficient was, however, seen to know that rich; yellow and black copper or existed against the cross-course. There are seven lodes, well defined, and carrying the most extraordinary gossan that can be seen, with rich peach, prian, felspeas, and ove, and every other qualification to convince miners that great riches exist beneath.

R is proposed that the mine be divided into 1836 abares, at FVF SHILLINGS PER SHARE, being the first deposit, and the liability of secta situateholder is not likely to exceed £4 per share, as it is not sept-cuted more tissue, and the liability of secta situateholder is not likely to exceed £4 per share, as it is not sept-cuted more tissue, and the normal section of the remainder may be made to Mr. Thomas Sanford, Exeter; Mr. John Stephens, St. tre, Liskeard; Mr. Edward Suter, Exeter; Mr. James Timowell, Exeter; Mr. John Seymour, St. Cleer, Liskeard; and Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter; Mr. John Seymour, St. Cleer, Liskeard; and Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter; Mr. John Seymour, St. Cleer, Liskeard; and Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter; Mr. John Seymour, St. Cleer, Liskeard; and Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter; Mr. John Seymour, St. Cleer, Liskeard; and Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter; Mr. John Seymour, St. Cleer, Liskeard; and Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter; Mr. John Seymour, St. Cleer, Liskeard; and Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter; Mr. John Seymour, St. Cleer, Liskeard; and Mr. Henry Vatcher, Exeter; Mr. J

PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Capital £2500, in 5000 shares, of 10s. each.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST. BOOK SYSTEM.

DIRECTORS.

PERRY GIBSON, Esq.

JOHN CREFT, Esq.

BANERS LONDON AND COUNTY JOIN-STOCK Bank.

SECRETARY—Edward Underhill, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

PETER TAVY and MARY TAVY CONSOLS is a COPPER MINE, lying next adjacent to the well-known Wheal Friendship, which has been a most profitable investment, returning upwards of £300,000 to the adventuriers, and is at the present time paying large dividends. The lodes are a continuation, running through the Feter Tavy and Mary Tavy Consols—for which see the reports trunished by gentlemen whose practical experience and ability in mining operations is undisputed.

Although the capital stated above may appear small, it is pronounced by competent and experienced miners to be ample, taking into consideration that upwards of £1200 was laid out by the late Company, which stopped, owing to the difficulties of the largest shareholder, just as they were beginning to pay—all the benefits of which are secured to this company; therefore, it is confidently expected, that, if worked with spirit, considerable profits must be made before the end of the year, it being evident, from the geological situation, and mineral district of this mine, and by driving the adit cast and west, a large quantity of rich ore will be produced, as the mine is favourable to the production of copper, being near the junction of the granite and killas, and on the run, or course, of the Wheal Friendship lodes.

Wheai Friendahip lodes.

Report of J. H. Hitchins, Eaq., of the Decon Great Consols.

At the mine I met Captains Phillips and Dunn, and surveyed the whole of the sett and the adjoining property, with a view to ascertain how much of the latter it will be desirable for the company to obtain, in addition to what they already are in possession of. It appears, from the measurement this day made to ascertain the extent of the company's sett, that it is in length, from one extreme point to another, lineally, on the course of the iode about 600 fathoms, and in width about 250—that is the eastern side of the River Tayy. On the western side of the river the sett is ease comprehensive, the length of it being about 100 fathoms, and the width about 50 on the underlay of the lode. In viewing the sett generally, I have only to remark, that I consider it one possessing advantages of more than ordinary character; and as a mining investment, as good as any can be. The lode at present in the adit end, now driving east of the River Tayy, being the large masterly one of Wheal Friendship Mine, which has proved so profitable to the adventurers, from 4 to 5 feet wide, intermixed throughout with gossan, mundic, copper, peach, prian, and all the other characteristics in the term, kindly.

Peach, prian, and all the other characteristics in the term, kindly.

In the locality of Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy Consols are the following mines:—Great Wheal Friendahlp, which has divided upwards of £300,000 among the adventurers; Devon Great Consols, about £320,000 during the last five years; Bedford United, about £5000; Wheal Crebor made a profit of £35,000, and has now resumed working after a suspension of 21 years; Crowndale, and several mines in the immediate district, were worked with vast profit to the adventurers; Wheal Anderton, East Crowndale, Devon and Courtenay, Plymouth Wheal Yeoland, and Wheal Russell, at the present time, are being worked, under the most promising circumstances; whilst to the south-west will be found Tamar Consols, South and East Tamir, in a most profitable position. The promoters of the Feter Tavy and Mary Tavy Consels merely mention the above mines, to show that the sett is in a highly mineralised district; and when it is considered that the average of capital invested in the Devon and Corphelm mines return dividends at the rate of 12s per cent., the above may be fairly pronounced to be a first-rate adventure.

WANTED, in a Manufacturing Business and Iron Trade, a
PARTNER, who can command from £6000 to £8000, and who may be actively
engaged or otherwise. The business is well established, and in full operation, yielding
good profits, and capable of considerable improvement.—Communications, addressed to
"A.B.," 25. Basinghall-street, London, will have prompt attention. None but principals will be treated with.

WANTED, a PERSON fully qualified to INSPECT and
REPORT on a MINERAL PROPERTY ABROAD, in a healthy and northern
ellmate.—Address, stating full particulars—how, when, and where, the party has been
mployed, and to whom they can refer; a slos terms for a four or five months' rip—expenses being paid by the advertiser, "A. B.," Messrs. Carter and Bromley, Royal Exthange London.

DUNNAFORD COOMBE MINE.—An excellent opportunity w offered to any PERSON wishing to PURCHASE SHARES in the above term. Mr. CHENHALL has a FEW SHARES to DISPOSE OF, at £4 per y to Mr. Chenhall, 4, King-street, Woolwich.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—An HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with cylinder 94-inch diameter, large iron condonang chest, boiler, about 24 tons, feed-life, &c., quite a complete machine, as good as new, having only worked two ENGINE, with cylinder 94-inch diameter, large iron condensing chest, boiler, about tons, feed-lift, &c., quite a complete machine, as good as new, having only worked two months, with a very light load, and, with application of a winding drum, would well adapted as a steam-whim and pumping engine.—Further particulars and price by be obtained on application to L. Newton, Jun., auctioneer, &c., Camborne.

VALUABLE MINING SETT, at GAZELAND, in the parish of ST. NEOTT, CORNWALL, to be GRANTED for TWENTY-ONE TEARS, where old workings were formerly carried on with success, and where the lodes have been developed.—For particulars, application may be made to Mesars. Commins and Son, solicitors, Bodmin.—Dated Bodmio, March 19, 1850.

MINERAL PROPERTY.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a IN ERAL PROPERTY.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, in the centre of the mining district of CAR-DIGANSHIRE, within 3 miles of the Lieburge Mines. The lodes of the adjacent mines run through the property, which contains apparatis of 110 acres, with the right of working minerals on an additional extent of 500 acres beyond that cited as surface, which would be disposed of with the mineral rights. There is ample water-power, and the feeding-lieburgh of the soil, with minerals, will be disposed of by the proprieter.—Particulars may be acquired on application to Mr. Henry English, 29, Fleet-street, London.

A FEW SHARES in a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE to be DISPOSED OF.—Applications to be made to Mr. Durrant, 58, Lombard-street.

MINING OFFICES, 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LeMDON.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS is a BUYER of SHARES in Wheal Scton, North Pool, Treviakey and Barrier, Condurrow, South Wheal Frances, South Basset, South Tolgus, Trelawyn, Mary Ann, Tolcarne, Tincroft, East Pool, Pendarrow Consols, Lisburne Mines, Esgair Llee, and Wost Wheal Treasury; and is a SELLEE in Penzance Consols, Bedford, East Gurnis Lake, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, Wheal Comfort, Gustavus Mines, Nantees, Camborne Consols, Court Grange, Bwieh Consols, Stray Park, Tryphena, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Owis, Providence Mines, and South Trelawny.
T. P. THOMAS is generally in a position to BUY and SELL at close market prices, and he will be happy to give information as to prices, &c., upon application.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES FOR SALE, and which will give to the purchaser 17 to 25 per cent. for the outlay; a mongat others are the following:—Great Devon Consols, Carri Brea, Wheal Trelawny, West Providence, South Basset, Treviskey and Barrier, Condurrow, Stray Park, Wheal Margaret, St. John del Rey, United Mexican, and Cobre Mines.—Mining Offices, 33. Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. H. B. RYE, GENERAL AGENT for the DISPOSAL M of MINING PROPERTIES, invites the attention of his friends and the public to the unusually FAYOURABLE TERMS on which INVESTMENTS may now be made in MINE SHARES. Ample information (for the guidance of buyera) may be had at his offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. T. A. READWIN, MINING OFFICES, winchester-buildings, old Broad-Street, London.

MR. C. S. RICHARDSON, CIVIL ENGINEER, LAND AND MINING SURVEYOR. NO. 15, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

JAMES LANE, MINING SHARE DEALER, 80, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN REGISTRY OFFICE. PARTIES having MINERAL ESTATES, COLLIERIES, or MINES, FOR SALE, or SHARES TO DISPOSE OF, in DIVIDEND MINES, or OTHERS, by enclosing a list of the number and price of such shares, and particulars of such property, the same will be registered for sale, and commission charged only on sales taking place.—Money advanced if required.—Apply to Mr. DURRANT, 58, Lombard-street, London.

AMBORNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY—NOTICE
TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL
MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be HELD at the Company's offices,
22, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, on Monday, the St day of April next, at
One o'clock precisely, for the following purposes—vis.: To consider and determine the
expediency and mode of rasing additional capital, in order to extend the works on the
mines, or of winding up the affairs of the company: to modify the qualification of the
Directors, and to elect and appoint one or two new directors, if the shareholders should
find it advisable so to do; or to reduce the number of the Directors necessary to constitute a board; also, to appoint a Committee of Consultation, to meet monthly, or bimonthly, on the mines, and to define the functions and powers of such committee, 22, New Bridge-street, London, March 19, 1880.

E AST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY. AST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.

-Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY will be HELD
within the Town House of Dunfermline upon Thursday, the 22d day of August next, 1850,
at Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a proposal to DISSOLVE the said
COMPANY, and to SELL and realise the whole PROPERTY and ESTATE, and FUNDS
and EFFECTS of the Company, and finally to wind-up the Company's affairs—all in
terms of the 37th clause of the Contract of Coparinery of the said Company.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES INGLIS. Chairman.

of the Directors,
JAMES INGLIS, Chairman.
JOHN DRYSDALE, Interim Secretary.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD here on Wednesday, the 10th day of April next, at Three o'clock precisely. Salvador House, March 13, 1850.

UNION TIN SMELTING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at this office on Wednesday, the 10th April next, at Two o'clock precisely, when the half-yearly statement of the company's affairs, to the 31st Dec. last, will be submitted, and a dividend declared.

Salvador House, London, March 8, 1850.

T AND CRAIGWEN CONSOLIDATED LEAD ENNANT AND CRAIGWEN CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a resolution, passed unanimously at the General Meeting of shareholders, held on Tuesday, the 19th ult., all SHARES on which there were ARREARS OF CALLS have BEEN FORFEITED, and the number, consequently, has been reduced to 6201 shares. Certificates for the same, duly numbered from 1 to 6201 inclusive, have been issued, and hencesforth all smasfer of shares, without certificates, will, therefore, be invalid.

Any shareholder who should have falled to receive a printed list of the present proprietors is requested to communicate with the purser.

67, Threadneedie-street, March 12, 1850. WM. W. MANSELL, Acting Purser.

G UADALCANAL SILVER MINING ASSOCIATION.— UADALCANAL SILVER MINING ASSOCIATION.—
At a Special General Meeting of the shareholders of this association, held on Monday, the 11th of March inst., it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—
That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if parties holding any of the 2005 new shares of this company, now in arrear of calls, or upon which calls are still payable, shall, on or before Wednesday, the 8th day of April, pay up all the calls remaining payable on such new shares; such shares upon which the said calls shall be paid by that day, and all others of the said 2000 shares upon which the said calls shall be paid by that day, and all others of the preferences and advantages set forth in the resolution of the General Meeting of the Company, hold upon the 29th of November last.

That it is also the opinion of this meeting that the Deed of Settlement of the Company, about to be prejaced, should contain provisions for recognising the preferences and advantages upon the shares which shall become entitled to the same, and that a Special General Meeting of the Company hould be held upon the 3d day of April next, to take into consideration and agree upon the said Deed of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HOLDEN at the offices of this Association on Wednesday, the 3d day of April next, for the purpose of considering and agreeing upon the Deed of Settlement.

By order,

H. T. RYDE, Secretary.

Transactions of Scientific Bodies.

The state of the s	-000 1 - 000
MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.	251.35
THIS DAY Royal Botanie Inner Circle, Regent's Fark	afrem.
MONDAY Geographical-3, Waterloo-place	7 P.M.
Medical-3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street	8 P.M.
TURNAT Medical and Chirurgical -53, Berners-street	8 P.M.
Zoological-11, Hanover-square	
Civil Engineers-25, Great George-street	8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY Society of Arts-Adelphi	8 P.M.
Geological Somerset House	1 P.Mar
THURSDAY Royal Society of Literature-4, St. Martin's-place	4 P.M.
Numismatic-41, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden	3 P.M.
SATURDAY Chemical—149, Strand	8 P.M.
Westminater Medical-17, Saville-row	8 P.M.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH 13 .- Sir R. I. MURCHISON (Vice-president) in the chair.

In our last Number we inserted a paper by Mr. Evan Hopkins, on the Stru ture of the Crystalline Rocks of the Andes, deferring the discussion until our present Number. After a few observations from the vice-president (Sir R. I. Murchison), enlogising in the highest terms the elaborate and beautiful sections before him, the first of the kind he had ever seen introduced into the so-

Mr. Sharpe said, that the questions brought forward that evening were of such great importance and magnitude, and the mass of facts displayed in the sections were indeed so overwhelming, that he scarcely knew how to begin. He regretted that the paper was so short, and out of proportion to the magnitude of the subject. He would, however, endeavour to point out a few facts from observations he had made in Scotland; and by reference to several authorities, which would fully corroborate Mr. Hopkins's description of the uniformity of the structure, or planes of cleavage, and the transitions of the crystalline rocks, and their being differently situated in the series to that generally represented in ideal sections. The question, whether such order and transitions were due to crystallising action, or not, he was not prepared to enterint to; but it was very evident some power analagous to it was the cause; and for the want of a better term, he would call it crystallizing action. However startling Mr. Hopkins's papers, sections, and views, might be to the members, they were not so to him; and he said that they must be prepared to medity their ideas very considerably with respect to the primary rocks. Mr. Sharpe entered into a variety of further detail, in corroboration of the questions at issue.

Professor Ramsax aid, that he could not agree with the views of Mr. Hopkins; he pointed out instances which he thought would prove that they could not be maintained. For instance, fossil beds being converted into alvaire of granite being converted into alsay rock, the contrary effect took place. This change he considered was produced by the melted granite when in a state of lava beneath the sea; and he concluded by a few elucidations in support of his views, according to the Huttonian theory.

Mr. Stanpe begged leave again to make a few remarksjon Prof. Ramsay's observations; it appeared to him that Mr. Ramsey did not exactly comprehend the question at issue, or at least had not entered into it. Mr. Hopkins, he said, did not di Mr. Sharps said, that the questions brought forward that evening were of such great importance and magnitude, and the mass of facts displayed in the sections were indeed so overwhelming, that he scarcely knew how to begin. He

many parts of Germany, and found that the bearing of the cleavage planes were in conformity to those observed on the Andes, and alluded, in particular, to the fine natural sections on the banks of the Moselle, where this phenomenon is beautifully exhibited.

No other member coming forward, the president requested Mr. Hopkins to make his reply; who, after thanking the president for the very complimentary manner in which he had eulogised his sections and labours, said, that he was truly happy to find such an excellent observer as Mr. Sharpe, and who is such an active member in the investigation of the phenomenon of cleavage planes, giving his able support, and substantiating the substance of the paper just read; indeed, he (Mr. Sharpe) had made up for the deficiency in the details of the paper, which he admitted was shorter than the subject justified. Mr. Hopkins, however, stated this must be considered merely as the commencement of the subject. The only opponent being apparently Prof. Ramsay, he (Mr. Hopkins) would confine himself in replying to the observations made by that gentleman. The alterations of a sedimentary bed, in contact with granife, was well understood, but that kind of change, and the arguments brought forward were quite irrevalent, and totally distinct to that of the fibrous laminated and elongated changes of the crystalline base in the direction of the grain into a schiatose structure. It was well known that the mere contact of two rocks will cause a saturation of the elements of one into those of the other. For instance, a calcarons bed deposited on a silicious rock, would, in the course of time, be changed near the junction into a silicate of lime. Suppose a sandstone was placed on a salt rock, the natural consequence would be, its conversion, in the course of a short time, into a saliferous sandstone, and such is the case with all other rocks, arising from the moiat nature and constant chemical action going on below. The primary rocks in situ are never found dry and hot, they are always foun logy, as well as for the sake of truth and usefulness, let this subject be thoroughly entered into. He was well prepared for every question connected with the subject, as his researches were not alone confined to geology, but embraced also internal temperature, chemical, magnetical, and astronomical observations, and other questions connected with terrestrial physics, and were carried on with the best instruments; he, therefore, trusted that the result of this inquiry would be the removal of a great part of the existing errors and incorrect views, and produce a new impulse in the march of this science towards that elevated position which it will one day occupy in terrestrial physics.

The sections, two of which were each 16 ft. long, and most elaborately finished and coloured, to exhibit the alterations of the various crystalline bands, caused great interest; the paper was received with much satisfaction, and the discussion we are happy to say, was carried on in a true philosophical spirit, and the presiwe are happy to say, was carried on in a true philosophical spirit, and the president delivered his observations with an impartiality, worthy of the chair he occupied. Connected, as our Journal is, with geology and mining, and thus having our attention necessarily directed to the interesting and important truths connected with those sciences, we do not hesitate to express our opinion, that the arguments brought forward by Mr. Hopkins were sufficiently convincing with respect to the moist chemical action going on in the rocks, and causing the changes which we observe continually taking place in such beautiful order. We can by no means agree with those who support the igneous theory—not only from the fact that all our deep mines are watery, and never dry heat, but as an hypothesis even, it is truly one by far too crude and irregular in its supposed operations to support the beautiful order which presents itself to our view, inspect at whatever point we may the wonders of the mineral kingdom. INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

MARCH 19.—WILLIAM COURT, Esq. (President), in the Chair.

The discussion on Mr. Fairbairn's paper "On Tubular Garder Bridges," was renewed, and continued through the evening. The subject was resumed at the point where it was left on the last discussion of March 12; and Messrs. Wild, Pole, Rennie, Scott Rusself, Eaton Hodgkinson, Walker, Glynn, Bidder. Prof.

reaswed, and continued, through the evening. The subject was resumed at the point where it was left on the last discussion of March 12; and Messra. Wild, Pole, Rennie, Scott Rasselt, Enton Hodgkinson, Walker, Glynn, Bidder. Prof. Willis, General Pasiey, and Captain Simmons, R.E., examined the question at great length, and under all views, illustrating their position by diagrams and madels, used in the experiments and in the mathematical investigation. It was stated that, after the remarks made at the last meeting, it was merely requisite to describe the experiments alluded to, and, before doing so, to briefly describe their object.

In the Report of the Government Inspector, the limiting strain required for the public active was defined, and the Torksey-bridge bad been condemned for not complying with those conditions. A calculation, therefore, had been made to ascertain the actual strain on the bridge. It appeared, however, that it was actually less than the limit prescribed by the Government. Inspector. The experiments instituted were for the purpose of testing these contrary result. It was also stated, that in the paper there were many objectionable points, but particularly one that was positively daageross.

The author had not only omitted the effect of the continuity of the Torksey girders, but stated that it was acise to do so. Now all writers upon the subject, and all who had considered the matter, agreed that in a continuous beam, the effect of continuity was most important, and that in a perfectly continuous beam, the strain over the supports was oven greater than elsewhere. It was, therefore, submitted that this was not the part, the consideration of which it could be "safer to omit."

The form taken by a continuous beam, when uniformly loaded, was convex over the supports, and concave between the points at which the convexity ended; at these points of contrary flexure; and it was to determine this point practically that the experiments were instituted. It was shown that this point was 124 feet from t

The discussion was summed up by it being stated that, with one exception, all those who had spoken during both evenings, agreed that the fermula given in the paper was empirical, and not trastworthy; that the effects of percussion and increased velocity were practically only shadowy visions; and as it was admitted that, in the calculations of the Government inspector, the effect of continuity was neglected, and as it had been proved that the strain was less on the bridge than that assigned as requisite for the public safety, and that it was, in fact, amply strong, it was evident that the public had been wrongfully desprived of the uncertainty of the company had been urchibited from gaining the just return for the capital invested, in consequence of Au investigation, and the assumption of untenable formulæ.

The papers amounced to be read at the meeting of Tuesday, March 26, were "Description of the Chapple Viaduct, on the Colchester and Stour Valley Extension of the Eastern Counties Railway," by Mr. Peter Bruff, Assoc. Inst. C.E.; and "On the Manufacture of Iron, with Experiments on the Strength of Railway Axles," by Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

OPENING FOR TRAFFIC OF THE BRETANNIA BRIDGE. -On Friday and Saturday, Captain Simmons, the Government Inspector for the Railway Commis sioners, made his official inspection of this great structure, accompanied by Mr. Edwin Clarke, the resident engineer, and Mr. Hedworth Lee, the engineering manager of the Chester and Holyhead line, when a series of important experiments took place to ascertain the law of deflection, and the absolute structural strength of the fabric. The experiments consisted in observing the deflections under a series of successive loads; the passing of three locomotives, with a train sufficient to cover each of the tubes, through the bridge, at various speeds, and the running of locomotives and tenders through, without trains, at variable rates of progress. The first experimental Government train was a heavily laden one of coal waggons, weighing 240 tons, with three locomotive engines. This was run through th stube at the ordinary rate at which such trains travel, from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and the deflection, as taken by a deflectometer, fixed is the centre tower, was scarcely perceptible. This train was then drawn completely over one of the tubes, and there left as a dead weight, while Captain Simmons descended and made a minute inspection of the masoury, the rivetting, plate-work, cellular tep and bottom of the tubes, and other arrangements, which occupied a considerable time. Or returning to the tube, the deflection caused by the load was found to be about three-fourths of an inch. Similar experiments made in the other tubes exemplified the perfect success that has attended the centinuity of the beam—the most remarkable feature in the structure, caused by the junction of each of the before isolated tubes, for as the enginese entered upon the small land tube the motion due to their progressive weight was ascertainable in every tube, even over to the further extremity of 1696 ft. in length. Locomotives in steam were then passed through as fast as practicable, but only at 20 miles an hour, owing to the curves at either end. The deflection was the fraction of an inch, and the vibration scarcely perceptible, the tonnage wei ioners, made his official inspection of this great structure, accompa Edwin Clarke, the resident engineer, and Mr. Hedworth Lee, the engineering

DESPUTED CONTRACT FOR IRON FOR THE BRITANNIA-BRIDGE.-At the Oxford-Circuit, on Saturday, a cause was tried (Williams v. the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company) which related to a contract for supplying boiler Holyhead Railway Company) which related to a contract for supplying boilet plates and angle iron for the construction of the Conway and Britannia stubulab bridges. The plaintiff, the proprietor of the Albion Iron-Works, at Weet Bromwich, contended that the contract, which was entered into partly in November 1846, and partly in April, 1848, was for 2000 tons of boiler plates, and as much angle iron besides as the defendants would want for fixing the boiler plates. The defendants contended that the contract was for 2000 tons of iron, including both boiler plates and angle iron, and this question, which was of great pecuniary interest to the parties, in consequence of the fall in the price of iron since the contract was entered into, depended altogether on documentary evidence, and was, in fact, a question of law for the court on the construction of the documents, rather than a question of fact for the consideration of the jury, and ultimately the facts were turned into a special case for the opinion of the Court of Exchequer.

of Exchequer.

A TUMOUR IN THE NECK CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Thomas Marlow, residing on the Webs Back, Bristol, had been in ill health for years, and always complained of a soreness in his neck; he was seen by serveral medical gentiomen, but none were successful in affording him the least relief; however, after some time, a large tumour formed under his lett, ear, from which he suffered intensely, and tried remedy after remedy, without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of Holloway's Ointment and Fills, and these wonderful medicines soon reduced the tumour, and effectually cured it, sid he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

ON RAILWAY ECONOMY.

The importance to every community, of facility of sommunication and transit for passengers and merchandine from one part of a country to another, and between different states in every portion of the giobe, has been dwelt on by most writers on political economy within the past two centuries; and Raynal observes. "Let us travel over all the countries of the earth, and wherever we shall flad no facility of passing from a city to a town, or from a village to a hamlet, there we may pronounce the people to be barbarians." When we consider the vast change which has been brought about in our ideas of time and space, in the social habits, manners, and morals of the people, the development of the capabilities of districts and localities before unknown to the unhabitants them. find no facility of passing from a city to a town, or from a village to a namer, there we may pronounce the people to be barbarians." When we consider the vest change which has been brought about in our ideas of time and space, in the social habits, manners, and morals of the people, the development of the capshibities of districts and localities ofter unknown to the unhabitants themselves, and the wide apread increase of trade and commerce by the introduction of the railway system, we feel some aurorias that in the lapse of nearly, twenty years in have faid no treatise entering fully and deeply into the subject, showing its indisence on human progress, its powers in directing, controlling, and regulating the great engines of mannifesters and commerce, and in opening up and the section of the controlling and regulating the great engines of mannifesters and commerce, and no opening up and the section of the controlling and the section of the section of

On the proportion of the cost of transport to the value of the raw material

On the proportion of the cost of transport to the value of the raw material, he says:—

Let us take the example of raw cotten produced on the plains of South Carolina or Georgia. This article is packed in bales by the producer at the place of production. These are then transported to Charlestown or Savannsh, whence they are exported to Liverpool. Arriving at Liverpool, they are transferred upon the railway, by which they are transported to Manchester, Stockport, Preston, or some other seat of manufacture. The raw material is there taken by the assunfacturer, spun into thread, were into cloth, bloached and printed, glazed, and finished for the consumers. It is then re-packed, and again placed on the railway and transported once more to Liverpool, when it is re-embarked for Charlestown or Savannsh, for example. Arriving there, it is sgain relead on a railway or in a steam-boat, and is transported to the interior of the country, and finsify returns to the very place at which it originally grew, and is re-purchased by its own produces. Without going into arithmetical details, it will be abundantly apparent how large a proportion of the price thus paid for the manufactured article is to be placed to the secount of the transport and commercial expenses. The article has made the circuit of aimost half the globe before it has found its way back in its manufactured state.

On the comforts to all classes, the stimulus to health, and the advantages, in a pecuniary form, which result from those improvements which bring agricultural districts in close and rapid communication with large cities and towns, and thus furnish means for the apply of perishable articles of provision and human food in a sweet and wholesome state, the author thus forcibly observes:—

The benefits which would accrue to farmers and landlords, as well as to the inhabitants

and thus furnish means for the supply of perishable articles of provision and human food in a sweet and wholesome state, the author thus forcibly observes:—

The benefits which would accrue to farmers and landlords, as well as to the inhabitant of towns, by carrying extensive lines of railroad through populous districts, connecting them with those places from which supplies of food and other necessaries might be obtained, are always considerable. The factitions value which tracts of fand immediately surrounding the metropolis and large fowns acquire from the proximity of the markets is thus modified, and a portion of their advantages transferred to the more remote districts; thus cqualking the value of agricultural property, and rendering it, in a great measure, independent of local circumstances. The profit of the farmer and the rent of the landlord are augmented by the reduced cost of transport, while the price paid by the consumer is diminished; the advantages of centralisation are realised without incurring the licensements of the country is brought to the condition, and made to share the opportunities of improvement which are afforded by a metropolis, and by towns of the larger class. Steam navigation affords many striking examples of like advantages obtained in the transport of perinable productions. Pines are now soil in the markets of England, which are brought from the West Indies; various sorts of fruit are likewise brought from the countries on the coast of Europe which could not be transported in salling reseals, as they would not keep during the voyage. Oranges are sent in large quantities from the Havannah to New Orleans and Mobile, in the United States; when they are brought by a shifting the propertion of the fruit; when sent by steamers, they arrive sound. The utility of an article often depends on its place. Thus, what is asseless at one part of the world will become eminently valuable if transmitted to another. We have aircady given example of this in the case of agricultural manures. Others

And of the importance of rapid means of personal transport, thus:-

And of the importance of rapid means of personal transport, thus:—

So far as relates to the transport of persons, the advantages of increased speed are equally remarkable. The population of a great capital is condensed into a small compass, and, so to speak, heaped together. By the difficulty and inconvenience of passing over long distances. Hence has arisen the densely populated state of great cities like London and Paris. With easy, cheap, and rapid means of locomotion, this tendency, so adverse to physical enjoyment and injurious to health, is proportionally neutralised. Distances practically diminish in the exact ratio of the speed of personal locomotion. And here the same arithmetical proportion is applicatile. If the speed by which persons can be transported from place to piace be doubled, the same population can, without inconvenience, be spread over four times the area; if the speed be tripled, it may occupy nine times the area, and so on: Every one who is acquainted with the present habits of the population of London, and with those which prevalled before the establishment of rallways, will perceive the practical truth of this observation. It is not now numeral for persons whose place of burishes is in the centre of the capital, to reside with their families at a distance of from 16 to 30 miles from that centre. Nevertheless, they are able to arrive at their respective shops, contings-house, or offices, at an early hour of the morning, and to return without inconvenience to their residence at the usual time in the evening. Hence, in all directions round the metropolis in which railways are extended, habitations are multiplied, and a considerable part of the former population of London has been diffused in these quarters. The same will, of course, be applicable to the country which sturrounds all other great towns, It is felt at Paris, Brassels, and other capitals of Europe, just in the same proportion in which they are supplied with railway communication.

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^{* &}quot;Ratiway Economy: a Treatise on the New Art of Transport, its Management, Prospects, and Relations, Commercial, Financial and Social; with an Exposition of the Practical Results of the Ratiways in Operation in the United Kingdom, on the Continent and in America." By Drosvisco La Express, D.C.L., Sc. London: Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Upper Gower-street as in a variance Paternoster-row.

moving, no matter how slow. A railway train moving at the rate of a fast stage coach seems to go scarcely as fast as a person might walk. To this circumstance, which is attributable to the extreme smoothness of the motion, is to be ascribed the great frequency of accidents arising from passengers attempting to descend from trains while in motion. This is the most common and fatal cause of accident, owing to want of due caution. Never attempt to get side a railway carriage while moving, however slow the motion may be. Never sit in any unusual place or posture. Never lean out of window, or put out an arm, or, where there is no door a leg. Never get out at the wrong side of a carriage; the rules of the road are precisely smillar to those of the old coach roads, and the left hand door is always that by which passengers descend on to the platform, or enter the carriages from it. Never pass across the rails, unless absolutely necessary, and then do so with great caution. Express, special, and excursion trains, are more dangerous than the ordinary and regular trains. If the train should be stopped by an accident, it is generally safer to leave the carriage, but do so cautiously, remembering the above rules. Beware of yielding to a sudden impulse, if your hat blows off, or a parcel drops. A carriage near the carriage, do not sit in it on the line, but prefer one of the regular train carriages. Beware how you cross a coach road over a railway by a level crossing. It is an excallent maxim to keep your place in the carriage to the end of your journey; if you must get out at intermediate stations, do so as seldom as possible. And generally, when you can choose your time, travel by day rather than by night; and, if not urgently pressed, do not travel in foggy weather. We must now close, for the present, our notice of this interesting and instructive volume; a volume which—while it contains all those minuties of description in railway detail, which, as with other similar subjects, is generally considered dry reading, contain

Sections of the London Strata: to which is prefixed a Block Plan of the Metro-polis and its Suburbs. By R. W. MYLNE, C.E., F.G.S., F.S.A., and F.I.B.A.

Sections of the London Strata: to tente us preferred a Bioca Fran of the Europeoples and its Suburbs. By R. W. MYLNE, C.E., F.G.S., F.S.A., and F.I.B.A. London: J. Wyld, Charing-cross East, and Royal Exchange.

A correct knowledge of the geological formation upon which London is altuate, is not only interesting as a great feature in science, but of the atmost importance to the architect, and the civil engineer in securing good foundations for massive erections, in railways and draining, tunnelling and well sinking. We have hitherto had but meagre and inaccurate information as to the extent and depth of the undulations of the surface of the chalk, and the plastic clay and sand between it and the blue clay; and the author of the work before us has, by a careful investigation of all the deep wells in the metropolis, produced a representation of the various depths at which the several clays and the chalk is reached. Within the past 12 months, an additional impulse has been given to such investigations from the increasing interest taken by the public in every thing connected with sanitary improvements, and is undoubtedly a subject of the utmost importance. The map of London, recently published, after the trigonometrical survey, gave the author has correct measurement of the heights of the different points above Trinity high-water mark; and the five sections now published are from Hampstead to Camberwell, High-gate to Peckham, Stoke Newington to Deptford, in a north and south direction, and Chiswick to West Ham, and Kensington to Greenwich Marshes, in an east and west direction. It is intended to complete the last four sections, making nine in all, as soon as circumstances will admit of perfecting them, when they will be published with a surface map, giving the situation of the wells as figured in the sections. Some letter-pross will be added, descriptive of the different wells, with general notices of subterranean works. The sections are beautifully lithographed, and printed on fine sout paper, showing the positions

SUPPLEMENT TO THE " POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY."-We have re ceived the annual periodical number of this auxiliary to the Post Office Diceived the annual periodical number of this auxiliary to the Post Office Directory, which is made up a few weeks subsequent to the assembling of Parliament in February, completed in the same correct state which marks the bulky and useful volume to which it is an appendage. Among the varied information which it contains, this supplementary volume enables the public to have for reference a complete Parliamentary directory made up to the eve of publication, with the country seats and town residencies of the Peers and Members of the House of Commons. It also contains a supplement consisting of persons who have commenced business since the compilation of the directory for the present year, and alteration of names therein; also a complete postal directory, containing all the postal regulations for the kingdom, and an alphabetical list of 5000 places throughout the world. In conjunction with its parent volume, it forms one of the most extraordinary publications of the day.

ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENTS.

Explosion of Fire-damp at Wigan—Thirteen Lives Lost.—An explosion took place at Messrs. Evans and Turner's colliery, in Haydock, situated about 15 mile from Newton raco-ground. The explosion occurred in what is called the "Rock-pit," and 15 persons were either burned or smothered to death, some of them being literally burned to ein-der. It appears that 11 of the parties were working in a drift 1000 yards from the pit-eye, without any conductor, when the explosion took place, all of whom were burned to death. Two others were working about 120 yards nearer the pit-eye, and they, on hearing the explosion, rushed into the face of the fire, instead of making to the pit-eye. The sufferers were—John and Ralph Durdom, father and son, Wm. Battersby, Wm. Knowles, Ealph and John Unswortit, Staher and son, John Glare, John Holloway, John Simm, James Balley, Christopher Heskoth, Thomas Glover, and Joseph Hatton. The men were allowed safety-lamps, if they thought proper to mee them, but there does not appear to have been any restriction against working with naked candles, although the men had to run away from the fire the day before the fatal occurrence took place. The Inquest was held on Monday last, whon the jury returned the following vardiet:—"It so happened that accidentally one way the proper to the fatal occurrence took place. The Inquest was held on Monday last, whon the jury returned the following vardiet:—"It so happened that accidentally one way the proper to the fatal occurrence took place. The Inquest was calculated to the proper to the fatal occurrence took place. The Inquest was calculated to the proper to the fatal occurrence took place. The Inquest was calculated to the proper to the fatal occurrence took place. The Inquest was calculated to the proper to the fatal occurrence took place. The Inquest was a decidentally of the proper to the fatal occurrence took place. The Inquest was a decidentally of the proper to the fatal occurrence took place. The Inquest was a decidentally of the fatal occurr

britanse men and boys were giverbasty scattered and be seemed from an impending fall o rock, in Mr. Ward's Priest-fields Colliery, the heel of his boot caught against a bur o iron forming part of the railway at the bottom of she pit, which threw him down upon the ground, and an immense weight of rock and ironstone fell upon him. On extrication, his right leg was found to be dreaffully mutilated, the integuments and muscular structures being extensively torn and lacerated, and the bones fearfully crushed. Amputation of the limb being determined upon, the surgeon of the colliery skilfully succeeded in operating immediately below the knee, and the poor fellow has been going on well, and is likely soon to recover from the consequences of the scident.

Biston.—Mary Underwood, the wife of the engineer at the Spring Vale Iron-Works, was standing by the boiler when it suddenly burst, and covered her with bricks and rubbish; she was so much injured that she survived only a few days.

Dudley.—Thomas Little, 14, and James Plant, 13 years old, were suffocated in a pit of

—Thomas Little, 14, and James Plant, 13 years old, were suffocated in a pit o as Yardley, at Dock, which they had descended after a fowl, although cautioned a dangerous.

Mr. Thomas Yardley, at Dock, which they had descended after a fowl, although cautioned that it was dangerous.

Willenhail.—William Naylor, a boy 13 years of age, was drawn over the pulley of the frame of the pit at Bunker's Hill Colliery, and killed on the spot. The engineer, who had been accused of neglect, attended the inquest, and exonerated himself from blame. Boiler Explosion—Paisley.—Yesterday week, at half-past seven o'clock in the morning one of the isteam-boilers attached to the Aberdeen Iron Foundry of Messrs. John Dixon and Co., exploded, with a tremendous report. The boiler was completely lifted out of its bed, and thrown through the wold of the engine-houses into the yard. Forunately ne lives were lost, but three of the workmen were slightly injured, by masses of rubbish failing through the roofs. The engine-house was completely demolished, and some of the roofs of other buildings injured.

Failed Smelting Accident.—An accident occurred at the Golden Dale Iron-Works, near Tunstall, which caused the death of one of the workmen, and severely injured two others. The workmen had "tapped" the furnaces, thrown off the blast, and run off a quantity of the remainder of the metal out. This was done—but as soon as the valve baces, to blow the remainder of the metal out. This was done—but as soon as the valve bollow, the constant of the workmen. Another workman was burnt whilst attendant to the sulpiur, and to the falling of a quantity of ironstone not yet melied, upon the moiten ore at the bottom of the furnace. He also stated that coul was used in the furnace instead of coke, consequently they had all the sulphur, by which means the danger was increased. The turbers were of casimened, and were not considered site. In the furnace instead of coke, consequently they had all the sulphur, by which means the danger was increased. The turbers were of casimened, and were not considered site. In the furnace instead of coke, consequently they had all the sulphur, by which means the danger was motion ore at the bottom of the furnace. He also stated that coal was used in the furnace instead of coke, consequently they had all the sulphur, by which means the danger was increased. The tuyères were of cast metal, and were not considered affe. In the opinion as to the want of safety in the work, this witness was joined by several other of the workmen; and on Peter Jones, the overlooker, being called in, he admitted the danger, and said that there was a similar occurrence last Sunday, and it was quite possible that day or the next for another to occur: he was not, however, prepared to point out a remedy. The danger was increased by their using, at the present time, an ironstone which broke into small pieces. Mr. Harding, the coroner, reminded Jones that it was his duty to represent the state of the works to Mr. Williamson, his master. If Jones did not attend to this direction, and another such accident should occur, the coroner said a jury would, in all probability, find a verdict of manslaughter.—Stoffordshire Advertiser.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LIPE IN A COLLIERY .- In the Jury Court Glasgow, yesterday week, an action was tried in which Mary Ann Wark, widow, was plaintiff, and Messrs. Russell and Beith, coalowners, defendants. Th plaintiff sought to recover compensation for the death of her husband, James Wark, a coal hower, in employ of defendants, through whose negligence, or that of their servants, it was alleged his death was caused. After a lengthened trial, which lasted the whole day, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 2007, for the widow, and 501 for each of the children, being one-half the amount at which the damages were laid.

INSPECTION OF MINES AND COLLIERIES.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, in answer to a question put by Mr. Wyld, Sir G. Grey stated that he expected to receive shortly the report of the three gentlemen who were engaged in inquiry into the cause of accidents in mines and collieries, and hoped to be able soon to introduce a Bill on the subject, founded upon their reports.

THE GOLD AND TIN WASHING DISTRICTS-No. IV. BY R. HOPKINS, C.E., P.G.S.

The Cornish miner, more especially in the stanniferous districts of Corn vall, is getting now so well acquainted with the character of the crystalline rocks, that he knows from mere appearance of a specimen what kind of granite will produce tin. Schorl appears to be an essential ingredient, or, at all events, a constant associate of the oxide of tin.

Near St. Austell, Dartmoor, and the Land's End, the oxide of tin is in ome places so much disseminated through the schorlaceous granite as to render it worth quarrying for the extraction of the tin. All the metals that are found in this disseminated state are, as above noted, always more

render it worth quarrying for the extraction of the tin. All the metals that are found in this disseminated state are, as above noted, always more pure than when they are found in veins. Those elements which produce joints and fractures, and the formations of voins in the crystalline base, effect the accumulation of the metals in the recesses, at the expense of a considerable amount of alloy of mineralizing substances, such as iron pyrites, the arsenical pyrites, &c.; consequently, metals obtained from voins are never so pure as those procured from the decomposition of metalliferous rocks; when dispersed in the latter, they are comparatively unalloyed. It is important to bear this constantly in mind.

The stanniferous, like the auriferous rocks, are often very friable, and subject to disintegration; the felspar decomposes into clay, according to the character of its component parts, an exfoliated oxidated crust is formed, which is gradually washed down to the ravines, where the several substances are deposited according to their respective gravities—the oxide of tin, being the heaviest, will occupy the lowest beds in each accumulation. There was a time when miners did fancy that these alluvial deposits of minerals came from lodes, and geologists considered lodes as volcanic productions, but, fortunately for our industrial science, such erroneous notions are now almost matters of history with practical men. Some vain attempts have been made to determine the age of this superficial detritus of stream tin, and its associated gravels, but to no purpose; it is like that undefined and improper term, diluvium—is belongs to all ages. Sometimes we find the in-stone pebbles, the comminuted quartz grains, and the oxide of tin, left behind on the parent rock, and the decomposed felspar washed way, and this covering becomes so thick as to prevent farther decomposition. In the Indian Archipelago the same phenomena occur, especially in the island of Banca. This island, with its ridges, conforms in its direction to the Asiatic

ENGLISH DIAMONDS FOR CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—Large orders have been re-ceived in Newcastle-on-Tyne for coal from California. San Francisco thussends over the produce of her "diggings," in discharge for our "black diamonds."

ceived in Newcastle-on-Tyne for coal from California. San Francisco thus sends over the produce of her "diggings," in discharge for our "black diamonds."

California.—We have advices from Philadelphia to the 1st inst., containing the latest news from California. A letter from Stockton, on the Bay of San Francisco, about 100 miles from that city, states that the writer, with a party of four, twent searching up the gorges of the mountains; for weeks they were unsuccessful in finding gold of any consequence, but came at length on a bunch, which, in 15 days, produced them 15½ lbs. He states, however, it was no child's play to realise it, but hard and persevering work; some of the pieces found weighed from 1 to 8 ozz, and the whole was very pure. With hard labour and perseverance, he describes it as a general consequence to be successful. Many of the emigrant gold-seekers have, however, been sorely disappointed, prospects at home blighted, health ruined, and yet having no means to return are compelled to stay, dragging out a wretched existence, till it terminates in the grave. Some have endured inordinate sufferings; many leave the mountains perfect living skeletons, only to deposit their bones in San Francisco, Sacramento, or Stockton. Many are crazy; some commit suicide; others drink rum till they die; some are butchered in personal encounters; while many lay down their frail bodies among the rocks, and die from exhaustion and exposure. He describes the land generally as poor, and, ewing to the length of the dry season, incapable of producing farming or garden crops. Immense quantities of gold have been found by the Mexicans near Sonera, and it is thought that many of the United States emigrants will bend their steps in that direction. But in the overland expeditions there is much danger, and we have just received the account of another massacre of Americans between El Paso and the Rio Gila. As a proof of the exciting nature of successful gold-seeking, it is stated that Mr. J. Stickney, of Boston, arrived at his h that this great flood, while it destroys much property, "will wash out the gold in immense quantities." The Alabama brought 55 passengers, and \$500,000 in gold. The American diggers had been attacked at Stockton by large bands of Chilians, and numbers were killed on both sides. It was expected that the whole of the Chilian and Spanish races would be forcibly expelled from the country. The remains of a city of much grandeur, which had, in some remote age of civilization, existed there, is reported to have been discovered a show distance inland from the Bay of San Francisco, consisting of the foundations and ruins of temples, pyramids, dwellings, &c. Notwithstanding the sufferings of many unfortunate emigrants, there is no doubt the fivor will still exist for obtaining wealth for the seeking, and as population becomes more settled, better facilities for living will be afforded. The speculation now proceeding in England and America, in the erection of iron houses for the gold regions, will promote this. One on a large scale was exhibited last week at the Victoria Works of Messrs. M'Kean and Perkes, Birkenhead, on which occasion upwards of 200 ladies and gentlemen partook of luncheon in the upper story. The framing is of Tiron, formed so as to clip the corrugated galvanised iron, of which the whole is composed, which is so arranged as to have the appearance of Venetian latticing. The internal appearance is very effective, and the roof light and elegant. The principal combines the greatest degree of strength with the amallest possible quantity of iron, and is the first of a series for exportation to America which this firm is constructing. Its cost has been about 2000/L

ABERDEEN RAILWAY.—It appears that the cutting through the rock at the Cove, about four miles from Aberdeen, has been accomplished, and the permanent way laid. The completion of this heavy portion of the works has long been regarded as the measure of the time for opening the line to Aberdeen, which is expected to take place in the course of a few months from this time.

Original Correspondence.

THE DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINE.

THE DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINE.

Sin,—Seeing that your talented correspondent, Mr. Murchison, has given us the result of his inspection of the Tavistock district, and is about furnishing us also with the geology of the formation, I beg to request the favour of your reprinting my letter on the subject, which appeared in your Journal, No. 674 (July 22, 1848), signed "E. H.," Tavistock.

I intended on that occasion to have shown the character of what has been called the "Great Wheal Maria" westward, the branchy nature of the lode and the different rocks it intersects in that direction, and in which so many mines, have been, and are still, working, in hopes of finding, some day or another, the "Great Wheal Maria" with what success, I must leave others to answer. According to the notions of some, lodes are continuous for hundreds of miles; and, provided we sink through the superficial sedimentary beds, we may find the Devon Console lode in Witshire! Such ideas are also prevalent amongst some of the mining agents in Wales, where rich lodes have been fancifully traced for miles into the adjoining counties; therefore, the reprinting of the letter alluded to may be of some service in calling attention to the subject at this moment, as numerous engagements will not allow me time to enter into them. I have no doubt but what Capts. M. Francis, Ennor, and others, whose practical knowledge of the subject I highly appreciate, will render their valuable aid in this most important question in mining, and in which the prosperity of our mining industry depends.—Evan Hopkins: Murch 20.

practical knowledge of the subject I highly appreciate, will render their valuable aid in this most important question in mining, and in which the prosperity of our mining industry depends.—Evan Hopkins: Murch 20.

The circumscribed nature of the netallic parts of lodes, together with that of the bunches conforming to the dip of the structure of the bounding rocks, and the indiunce of cross-courses and impermeable splits (flookan and alldes) have on the accumulation of minerals in lodes, are very pointedly exemplified in these great mines, and show how very essential it is to know the laws by which metalliferour deposits are governed, to ensure the success of such undertakings. It is now well established, that the occurrence of the useful metals in rocks and veins is not the effect of blind chance, but according to laws and order, as beautiful as that obscired in the economy of the vegetable kingdom; but the knowledge of these laws, and to know how to apply them usefully to mining, can only be acquired by a very long experience in mines, with caroful research, and note and study every phenomenon in all the variety of rocks. Any attempt at generalisation, or prediction, without these requirements, founded on long practice, would only lead to incorrect analogies and conclusions from wrong assumptions, and thus, instead of rendering any service to the minor, would lead him astray, and consequency to a waste of capital.

I have been led to make the above observations in consequence of what has been said and written on the mining district of Ashburton—viz.. "That it belongs to the carboniferous series;" and also the following inference, or comparison, which has been drawn between the Ashburton district and the Devon:—"In similar sclistose rocks, having the same geological characteristics, on the opposite or west side of the Dartmoor granite, some of the richest and most valuable mines known in the south-west of England are now being worked." Had the analogies been correct, or had the two districts a common bond of c

nunch below. Wheal Anna Maria.—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 60 fm. level, and the bunch con-inues to hold good. According to the appearances in the western levels, the dip is to he east—consequently, the productive part of the levels west will diminish in length as hey descend. Near the shaft is a slide declining east, and all the levels driven east of which are unproductive—the mineral being completely cut off by the intersecting im-sequently say.

which are unproductive—the mineral being completely cut off 'by the intersecting impermeable vein.

Wheal Ransy.—The two shafts are down to the centre of the bunch, and levels have been driven east and west, and it has been found as above—dipping eastward. There is no silde in this sett, but there are several cross-courses intersecting the country between the shafts, in the middle of the orey ground, which have disordered the look.

Wheal Joiath.—The great and rich bunch in this settis also declining east. The western shaft is smit to the lower limit, but the eastern has still a great depth to get to the bottom of the bunch at that point.

The last two mines are very productive, and likely to continue to afford a permanent supply for many years; and, as the character of the deposits is well understood by the superintendent of the mines, the productive parts will be properly developed, and the unproductive avoided, as well as the points carried on for making new discoveries judiciously chosen, by which means the success of the understaing is ensured. On the other side of the Dartmoor granite, the rocks appear to be more stamiferous, and less cupriferous than those on the west, and the tin much disseminated in the decomposed schorlaceous channels, and dipping east under the calcareous sedimentary beds of Ashburton. The structure of the country is also somewhat different, and, therefore, do not present such well-defined east and west lodes as those of the Devon Cossols. However, as these mines are, like old gold washings in auriferous rocks, irregular excavations, and nearly all auperficial workings, there may be veins of greater magnitude below; but little can be said wilhout a more minute and careful examination of the metalliferous channels in depth.

FORMATION OF MINERAL VEINS.

FORMATION OF MINERAL VEINS.

Sir,—In reading your very interesting Journal of last week, I observed a long list of queries by Mr. N. Hitchins, of Derry, with respect to the formation of mineral veins, &c. It is evident, from your correspondent's queries, that he has not perused Mr. Hopkins's instructive and valuable work on Terrestrial Magnetism', where in chapters 6, 7, 8, and plates 14 and 15, I think he will find the full information sought—viz.: with regard to the formation of mineral veins. Regarding the temperature, and the other queries, brought forward, no general reply can be given to suit every case, as these entirely depend upon local circumstances; but even on these points your correspondent would be much enlightened by further perusing chapters 3 and 4 of the same work, as mentioned above.

Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, March 19.

ON THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE EARTH.

ON THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE EARTH.

Sin,—Mr. Hopkins's paper on geology, will, I have no doubt, create great interest in our mining districts. We want a man who can predict with some degree of accuracy the point at which a metalliferous deposit is to be met with. I would advise Mr. Hopkins to lose no time in paying a visit to this part of the United Kingdom; he will find unlimited scope for his geological researches in connection with mines; and I have no doubt his talents in this particular branch of our industry will be duly appreciated by the adventurer; for my own part, I would much like to take Mr. Hopkins's opinion professionally on a "bal-" or two I have some connection with. Geology most certainly affords the miner no small assistance in his explorations below the surface. I cannot imagine, however, that a visit to the Cordilleras will enable a person to judge more correctly, or with greater certainty, geologically, in respect to our home mines.—George Chowen: Dipperton, March 18.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING AND DREDGING COMPANY.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph, in your Journal of the 16th inst., reflecting on the bone fide character of this company, and which paragraph is so entirely at variance with truth, that, on behalf of the company and shareholders, I must request an immediate insertion of this letter, in order that the minds of such of the public as may have read the article, may be disabused of the prejudice likely to have been created by it.

Assuming that you are at all times ready to correct anything which you have erroneously stated, I beg to call your attention to the unfounded allegations in the article. Firstly, you state that the advertisement of the company has sud-

erroneously stated, I beg to call your attention to the unfounded allegations in the article. Firstly, you state that the advertisement of the company has suddenly made its appearance in a provincial paper, and that it has not been advertised in a single London newspaper. I am somewhat astonished that you should make such an assertion, when the public are well aware that the project has been frequently advertised in the Times, and other leading London newspapers, during the last six months, the full particulars of which I am prepared to prove by the production of the papers containing the insertions.

As regards the Diama, you seem to have made your observations in ignorance of all particulars relating to the company, or to its project, and I, therefore, beg to inform you that the company, having purchased the right to work the lands of Santa Vaga, have already dispatched the first expedition of Cornian miners, machinery, &c., by the John Calvin, which vessel sailed from Plymouth on the 22d January last, and that the said expedition was accompanied by Capt. Sir Henry Vere Huntley, R.N., late governor of Prince Edward's Island, one of the directors, who undertook the command and chief superintendence of the works in California on behalf of the company and shareholders. Upon reference to the Times paper of the 25th January last, you will see the announcement of the departure from Plymouth.

The Diams sailed from the St. Katherine Docks for Plymouth on the 19th inst., having on board the remainder of the machinery and mining tools belonging to the company; and the second party of miners will embark in that vessel at Plymouth on Monday next, whence they will sail direct for San Francisco.

* "On the Connection of Geology with Terrestrial Magnetism: showing the Gener Polarity of Matter, the Meridional Structure of the Crystalline Rocks, their Transition Movements, and Dislocations, including the Sedimentary Rocks, the Laws regulatine Distribution of Meridifferous Deposits, and other Magnetic Phenomena. "By Eva Hopking, C.E., F.G.S. London: Mining Journal Office,—where copies may be had.

For the truth of this above, theg to refer you to Messra. Aubert, Thompson and Co., of Trinity-square, Tower-hill; and James Thompson and Co., Billiter-square, Fenchurch street, who are the owners, both of the John Calvis and Diana, and who will readily wouch for the accuracy of my statement. The Lords of the Admiralty will also satisfy you as to Sir H. P. Huntley having departed by their leave to take command of the first expedition. As regards the report to which you have alluded, it is possible a more scientific and elaborate production might have been prepared by Mr. Hopkins, or many other eminent mineralogists; but insamuch as Mr. Palmer did not indertake to do more than transmit a general report upon the gold district, and secure land on behalf of the company (not professing to be a mining Solon), his phraselogy out not to be found fault with, the objects of his mission having been fully accomplished. I have been compelled to trespase on your space at greater length flian was my intention, but for the sake of doing justice to all parties, I shall feel obliged by your inserting the whole of this communication.

Albion Chambers, Adam-street, Adajoh, March 21.

[We readily insect the above communication in answer to our remarks, happy to find the undertaking to be of a more legitimate character than we estimated it. Mr. Williams's explanations do not, however, remove the impression from our minds that, however long field the concern may be, it has been carried out with anything but those usual business-like measures which, in an undertaking of such magnitude, operating at a distance of half the globe, and invelving great expenditure, ought to have prevailed. For gold seeking, or other metallurgical discoveries, a manager should have been sent out who, at least, had some experience in such operations; and a report from a gentleman, in which he partially depends on returns from a metal which has never yet been found but in salt water, had certainly better have never been published. We can only wish the promote

WHEAL GROSE MINE-GARBLING REPORTS.

WHEAL GROSE MINE—GARBLING REPORTS.

Sus,—I am sorry to feel myself obliged, as necessary to support my position in life, to reply to a communication in your valuable Journal of the left inst, from my old and much respected neighbour. Mr. James Crook, respecting the improper manner in which my report of this mine was garbled and altered to sait certain views. I would, first, state that, from my long acquaintance with Mr. Crook, both in private life, and as a man of business, I believe him one of strictly henourable principles, and am satisfied he does not make the elightest pretensions to being a miner, as I believe he has never been half a-dozen fathoms under ground in his life; and I have no doubt that the "explanation" has been made by a designing party, not far distant, who has taken the liberty to borrow his name; and I am only sorry that such party should have any connection with a mine of such promise, in which many gentlemen of upright principles and high respectability are concerned. I beg to state that at the time I inspected the mine, and made my report, there was not more than 18 in., instead of 3½ feet, of the lode developed at the point in question; and, however coulty the explanation may be glossed over, I contend the falsifying my report caments be too severely reprehended; for had Mr. Crook, or any of his neighbours, wanted further information as we laid open the lode, they had only to walk 20 or 30 yards to me, and I would have given, with plensure, all in my power.

Egloshayle, March 18.

THE CWM ERFIN MINE.

THE CWM ERFIN MINE.

THE CWM ERFIN MINE.

Sib, —Finding you at all times willing to assist in putting down any system detrimental to the general good of mining, I am sure you will excuse my troubling you with a few matters of fact respecting this mine, fully concurring with the views expressed by "A Shareholder" in your valuable Journal of last week, in, which he advocates holding meetings on the mine for examining the accounts, and to know the exact position in which we are situated, both financial as well as the real state of the mine's prespects. I attended a meeting of the shareholders of this mine in November last, at George-yard, Lombard-street, London, when the accounts were audited by Messrs. Crofts and Stride, which showed as follows:—

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CWM ERFIN MINE.

CWM ERFIN MINE.

Sir.—A letter in your Journal of Saturday last has been pointed out to me, signed by "A Shareholder in the Cwm Erfin Mine," dated Rhayader. I was not aware that any shareholder resided there; but that is unimportant. Whoever he be, I beg to assure him that my father and I never asked for, or in any way sought for, any part of the management of this concern; nor is there much cause to be proud of the appointment, other than being requested by parties, totally unknown to us, personally to help them to place the mine on a better footing than it has been.

The "Shareholder." must be most grossly deluded if he believes the statements which his letter contains. He speaks of the courses of ore discovered as equal to a return of 70 tons per month, and of a profit, under economical management, of 2500d, per annum. Surely he cannot be aware that the western course of ore is all but exhausted down to the depth of the bottom level, and a little of it taken up under that. The eastern course of ore also is not yet available; it has been opened merely from a winze under that 10 fm. level; and the 20 im. level has to be brought forward to it by a cross-cut, as it is on a south part of the lode. When it is available, 12 men can be placed advantageously to work on this piece of ore ground, which is apparently improving in depth; but will not yield nearly 2 tons per fm.—at least, I fear not.

The mime requires to be well laid open, to have the shaft sunk rapidly for a 30 fm. level, and, if practicable, to be better supplied with water-power. Also to have its machinery and appliances improved and repaired, and if well deserves the outlay which will be necessary for these purposes; but to say that the mine is now in a state to make a profit, or to yield 70 tons per month, or that 10 tons of ore were returned last month, or any month, for a bond fide cost of \$24\$, is so utterly erroneous, and so calculated to mislead, that I feel it right to prevent such an impression gaining ground. The facts are, that the months o

not within 50 miles of Newcastle or Cardiff a property more admirably adapted for the economical production of either iron or coal. There are no expensive pits required in the coal mines, no machinery for pumping, and there is no difficulty of ventilation, and the coal is placed in the coke yard adjoining the blast furnace (as I was credibly informed) at less than 2s, per ton. Then, again, the iron-works would do for models in England. I suppose every one will agree with me, that it would be difficult to excel the Cyfarthfa Iron. Works at Merthyr Tydvil, which are in my estimation the finest in the three kingdoms, and yet I do not liestitate to assert this some of the structures at Mieres surpass even those in beauty and solidity; and although, of course, on a much smaller scale, the arrangement of the different workshops is almost equally good. We may, doubtless, lament that so much money was spent on them, but once constructed they will last the longer, and, fortunately, they are new in a condition at length to give some return. The conclusion, then, that I come to is, that we ought to vote for the reconstitution of the company. I will not pretend to determine how this may best be done, neither will I place unlimited confidence in some of our present managers; but of this I am quite convinced, that if an ordinary amount of vigilance is exercised by the shareholders, to prevent any further gross mismanagement, the property is, at this day, of so great a value, that it, would be egregious folly now to shandon it, and I most aincerely hope that we shall all vote heartily together.

Clifton, March 19.

BUBBLE MINING.

BUBBLE MINING.

Sir.,—Mining in prosperity is just the time for half-bred miners, speculators, jobbers, plausible talkers, and story-telling people, to drain the nockets of the unwary capitalist; to enrich themselves, without the slightest intention of ever working the mines, so much extolled by them, but wholly for the purpose of selling that for large sums of money which is worth less than nothing. Mining, which is the source of considerable wealth to the nation, and equally-beneficial to the shareholders, when legitimately followed, has been brought into disrepute by such parties, and many people ruined. I know many honest miners, who are great sufferers from these dishonest practices, and I call upon them to expose such frauda through your Journal, when they find them carried on openly, and within their knowledge; I promise them to do the same, without flinching.—A MINER AND SHARRHOLDER: March 21.

WHEAL CONCORD MINING COMPANY-WINDING-UP.

WHEAL CONCORD MINING COMPANY—WINDING-UP.

Master Sir William Horne, before whom the proceedings of the windingup of this company are to take place, appointed Mr. A. M. Soulby, of Chancerylane, to be official manager, and Mr. Fry, of Mark-lane, as solicitor.

The petitioner for the wind-up is Mr. John Dunkin Lee, of Leadenhall-street,
whose petition was presented before the Lord Chancellor Knight Bruce on
the 15th January last, who directed the order absolute to the charge of Sir W.
Horne on the 22d of same month, after having heard the petitioner, and Mr.
W. M. J. Pickeving and Mr. J. Crofts, two other shareholders, in favour of the
prayer of the petition.

Mr. Dunkin Lee, states, in his petition, that the company was formed in
March, 1845, and was composed of 30 shareholders, who had got up the scheme
for the purpose of working a mine, situate in the parish of South Sydenham,
county of Devon, and known by the name of Wheal Concord; that the mine
was proposed to be worked on the Cost-book System, and to comprise 1024
shares; that, in accordance with this proposition, petitioner and others signed
the rules and regulations, and took of agreement, and Mr. George Wells Snoll,
of Callington, county of Cornwall, was appointed to be purser to the company,
and all the rules and regulations were entered in the cost-book in the nausi way.
That petitioner purchased from other shareholders in the company 32 shares,
which were duly transferred to him, and registered in his name, so that he had
become solely liable for them; that those from whom he purchased them had
duly paid the calls before he bought them, which amounted to 1921, at the rate
of 61, per share; and that since he made the purchase the had paid the additional sum to which the shares had become lable—viz., 801, or 21, 10s. per share.
That the affairs of the company had been regularly carried on by Mr. Snell
until June, 1846, when it was found to be a very unprofitable concern, and that
its affairs had been escretary to the company, and who carried on its

No day has as yet been fixed for settling the list of contributories.

No day has as yet been fixed for settling the list of contributories.

Barnet and North Metropolatan Railway.—In settling the list of shareholders, on Monday, Master Tinney, placed the Hon. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Capt. Polivill, and others of the provisional committee thereon, as liable, but without at present determining the question whether they were to be placed on it as allottees, or as persons taking or bound to take shares. The amount of deposit (5000£), which was only partially paid, the panic supervening, was spent by the provisional committee; and the petitioners for winding up state that there is a large amount of debts outstanding.

Direct West-RND AND Chovdon Railway.—Thusday being the day fixed for settling the list of the provisional committee, who had not been members of the managing committee, Mr. Alderman Hooper was summoned to attend and show cause why, having acted in that capacity, he should not he held liable. Mr. Selwyn, the worthy alderman's counsel, called for the production of a letter, alleged to have contained a consent to act, Alderman Hooper stating that he had no recollection of the circumstances, though he had having paid 75£ towards the debts of the company. It was found that no such letter existed, but another was put in in Alderman Hooper's handwriting, in which he "presented his compliments to the secretary, and stated that it was agreeable that his name should be on the provisional committee, documents, under their own hands, were put in as evidence by Mr. H. Harris and Mr. Holland, the official manager, which the Master held to be sufficient to fix them. Messra Carr and Studely were unable to say whether, when asked at a previous meeting, they had ever been members of the managing committee, but Mr. Underwood, who had been called as a winces, prayed that both gentleman went to him and requested him to apply to have them made members of the body. They recollected attending mesting, but were unable to say whether they were meeting to the managing committee, though they were aw

ing them were members of that body.

DIRECT LINCOLN AND HULL RAILWAY.—On Friday the winding-up of this company's affairs came before Master Kindersley. Above 16,000 shares were allotted, but the deposit of 22. 2s. was inadequately paid. At the last meeting of the provisional committee the liabilities amounted to 58904, and the 76 members of that body whose liability appeared to be undoubted were applied to to contribute 77t. each to defray them, but a few only responded. The liabilities now existing, as reported by Mr. Goodchap, official manager, amount to upwards of 2000L, with only 400L assets at the bankers; and Mr. B. Clements, the petitioner for winding-up, states that he has had an action against him for the recovery of 1800L, as one of the provisional committee.

DIRECT LINCOLN AND EAST RETFORD.—The petitioners for the first contribute of the contribute of

DIRECT LINCOLN AND EAST RETFORD.—The petitioners for the winding-up of the company's affairs, before Master Senior, state, that before the allotments of shares took place, the directors intimated publicly that they had at their own expense completed all the plans and sections, and had deposited the same in the most perfect order, so that every standing order, without exception, would the most perfect order, so that every standing order, without exception, would be complied with. In reliance on the truth of the statement, shares were taken and deposits paid, but through neglect on the part of some one the plans and sections were such as not to receive parliamentary sanction, and the petitioners allege that there is now in the possession of the directors a large sum of money that ought to be accounted for and refunded.

Direct London and Manchester Railway.—In winding up the affairs of this undertaking, Master Senior has conducted the examination of Mr. Bass and Mr. Johnson, two of the directors, with closed doors—a proceeding as yet not adopted in any case by any of the other nine Masters.

DUCHIES OF CORNWALL AND LANCASTER.—The motion of Mr. Trelawny which stood for discussion in the Heuse of Commons, on Thursday evening, was postponed until Monday, on the application of Lord John Russell, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of himself and Sir R. Peel.

sequence of the unavoidable absence of himself and Sir R. Peel.

A committee on the Mineral Kingdom of the Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, met in the new Palace of Westminster, on Thursday. There were present Sir Charles Lyuli, Sir H. T. Du la Beche, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and Mr. Richard Phillips.

Milton and Elagoar Ison-Works.—We are glad to hear accounts of the happy effects produced in the villages of Elsecar, Hoyland, and Stubbing, in consequence of operations baving been resumed at the iron-works at Milton and Elsecar, on a very extensive scale, under the enterprising direction of Messrs, W. H. and G. Dawes, the extensive Staffordshire ironmasters. The present animation and bustle are all the more apparaent from having been preceded by a dreary season of privation and suffering, consequent on the closing of the works two years ago: 500 houses were built fire years ago in Elsecar and Stubbing alone; at present there is not one unoccupied.—Shefield Times.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The 70 fm. level is driven 2 fma. east of Field's ourgine-shaft; the lode in the end is 7 ft. wide, and the north part, for about 3 ft. wide, is composed of mundic, spar, and copper ore; the south part is principally capels; the lode, in the same level west, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide—just of the same nature as that of the east. In the 60 fm. level, west of Field's engine-shaft, the tode is about 5 ft. wide, capels, containing a camily quantity of copper ore, not of any value; in the 60 fm. level, east of the origine-shaft, the men are breaking about 5 ft. of the north part of the tode; this is nearly all solid copper over, and worth from 8 tto 16 ft. per tone; there is still part to the lode and the part is locking yery good. As seen as the north part, is driven from 2 to 3 fms. further on, we shall commence taking down the south part of the lode; the part that is now breaking is worth 60 to per fm. The lode in the winner sinking muter the 60 fm. level, east of the said worth, solid part of the south part of the 40 per fm. We shall commence the king which a shaft immediately. There is no change in any other part of these spines.

BARRISTOWN.—The 30 fathom level end west, on the new lode, is still BARRISTOWN.—The 30 fathom level end west, on the new lode, is still.

in any other part of these mines.

BARRISTOWN.—The 30 fathom level end west, on the new lode, is still poor; the 36 fm. level end east, on this lode, we have suspended for the present, there being scarcely a trace of a lode in it. A winze in the bottom of this level; on this leds, looks well, producing about 7 ewis. of lead per fm, and assting stronger in depth. The 36 fm. level and west, on the east and west lode, is not quite, se well for ore as last reported, but the lode is large, containing blands and carbonate of from, and producing shout 3 ewis. lead per fm; the eastern end, on this lode, looks much the same as last reported, from half way up from the bottom of the level—the upper part not being so good for ere. We are driving the 36 fm, level end weet, on the new lode, it intersect the east and west lode; this end, which is on the new lode, is producing good stones of ore. We expect to chip the level on Monday.

asip the lead on Monday.—The lode in the 103 fm. level east remains as last reported, producing from a to 4 tens of good ore pee fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 103 fm. level east remains as last reported, producing from a to 4 tens of good ore pee fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 90 fm. level east. In Bray's winns, in this level, the lode is worth 354, per fathow. The lode in the 70 fm. level east is from 3 to 3 ft. wide, producing asving work, and altogether a very promising lode.

CARTHEW CONSOLS.—At the upper mine good progress is making, in sinking the engine-shaft, which is now down between 3 and 4 fms. below the 65 fm. level; the lode is very large, yielding copper and lead. The lode in the north end, in the 65 fm. level, continues good, and fimportant ritibute ground is opening here; the south end, in this level, is yet being continued by the side of the lode (the lode being hard), to get as early as possible under the good lead ground mentioned as gone down a-head in the bottom of the 45 fm, level. At the 55 fm, level north we are arrived at a point where the lode is apparently hove west, and we are clearing a cross-cut thitter. Many of the tribulers are now engaged in breaking very good work, and I have no doubt our next sampling will be larger, than the last. The trademen are geiting on well with the engine-house, and the founders are making rapid strides with the castings, and every effort will be used to get the whim and creasher in operation at the time mentioned. At the lower nine, in driving the adit level south this week, we have mat with a large alide, which has hove the lode to the week, we have mat with a large alide, which has hove the lode to the week, but engine-house are up ready to take the oak.

mine, in driving life adit level south this week, we have mot with a large at tide, which has hove the lode to the west, but expect to get on its course again in a few days.

COMBLAWN.—The walls of the engine-house are up ready to take the oak that carries the cylinder, and as soon as it arrives, and the wood house fixed, we shall begin to theave in the engine, and which, in'slout a fortnight, will be in course of erection.

COURT GRANGE.—We are dressing at Pen-y-cefn 16 tons per month, and at Letten-hen about 5 tons. The prospects at Pen-y-cefn are brightening; the 30 fathom level, cast of the engine-shaft, is improved, and has drained the 16 m. level to the bettom; it is in pretty good ore, and the ore stopes are as good as assal. I hope this will continue, so as to perpetuate and improve the small profits that we are now giving. At Lietten-hen the water has increased so much, that we must immediately make use of the new pumps; the ore is good in sinking, but more particularly in the western end of this shaft. The increase of water is by no means a bad symptom. I hope our next month's sale will exceed the present by about 50-4, according to the appearance of our bargains, and, therefore, bring our roturns to near 100! per month; and this will be increased as soon as the engine-shaft is sunk to the 50-m level. Our dressing is proceeding satisfactorily, but we shall have to enlarge our slime floorings, but the expense of this will not be very great. I believe it is almost impossible to have, a more effectually constructed field of machinery than that belonging to Court Grange.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the end driving west on the gossan lode, in the 40 fm. level, is about 2 feet wide, composed of white iron and kills, mixed with spets of lead ore. In the 50 fm. level, driving east on the south lode, the lode has not been taken down this week. The pitches continue to look well.

BAST CHOWNDALE.—The middle shaft still holds good—lode worth 25t-per fur. In the 25 fm. level cast, the lode is kindly, but poo

adit in the interest of the in

per fir. In the 2s fin. level east, the lode is sindly, but poor. We purpose samples, on Wednesday next, our January and February tin—ay, 13 tons. The tribute pitches are shoking fair.

RAST WHEAL GEORGE—The following report, from Capt. John Pomroy, bears date March 19:—The work is going on wall, the shaft being down 10 ft.; and time-bered to aill. The lobby, in driving to wheel-pit, is completed, which latter is in course, and will be completed in a week from this time, so that the mesons may go to work to wall the pit. The smith's shop and count-house are nearly up, and the completed, soil removed, and banks made by the end of this week. Xing men are employed in chaling and loading stones. The road will be completed, soil removed, and banks made by the end of this week. Xing men are employed in challeng the shaft.—The following is the report of Capt. James Carpenter, dated March 21:—The shaftmen have completed their last contract, and we have again set them to shat the shafts: the depth of 2 fass, under the carrier, being 10 ms. to sink deeper than the adit; they are also to divide, case, and put it no totway from surface to that depth for 60f., by his men. The wheel-pit will be cleared out by to-morrow evening, ready to commence the walling thereof. The walls are up to receive the roof of the simith's shop and account-house. The castings are ordered for the wheel, and every regulatio preparations for getting ready for its erection are put in motion, to bring into action as circumstances may require its aid. Yodnya yeely on it no unnecessary time shall be lost to turther the object we have in view, and to carry out the operations, whereby our anticipations of having a good and lasting mine may be realised.

The following report, from Mr. H. English, bears date 22d of March: —According to your request, I have visited East Wheal Goorge Mine; but, excepting surface work and arrangements for prosecuting the workings by putting down the shaft such. I make and the wheel-pit, I may say, is completed so far as excava

some unrorescent obstacle present itself. An assay of a fair sample, as I am informed, made by a very competent party in Tavistock, gave 39 per cent. for pure copper. ESGAIR LLEE.—We have not cut the caunter lode in the deep adit, east of the cross-course, but we are driving north for that purpose. The north lode, in the deep adit, west of Morgan's winse, is still looking promising, and is 4ft. wide, and will yield about 10 evits, of ore per fm. The lode in the 12 fm, level, west of Morgan's winse, is looking a little more promising than white his treported, producing good stense of ore, but not sufficient to set a value on; at yet we have not seen the north lode at this level, but we will put some men to drive south to cut it; the distance, I think, will be from 2 to 3 strhoms. The caunter lode, in the 12 fathon level cast from surface, is improved since last reported, and will at present yield full I ton of ore per fm. We are now ready for the masons to commence building the wheel-pit.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 35 fm, level, east of the castern cross-cut, is improved since last reported on, both in size and quality. The grand in the middle cross-cut is much as last reported on. In the weatern cross-cut we have cut the capels of the lode, and hope, therefore, to report favourably thereon, in any lot of the lode.

HENNOCK.—We put our engine to work in the beginning of last week, and the men commenced working in the engine-shaft on Thursday last. I set the shaft to sink to six miners and three labourers, for the month, at 8f. 8s. per fm. I have still two men raising some very rich-locking stuff for copper. I shall order to-day about cleaning the gossau we have algurance.

men ratang some very rich-cooking start for copies. I said totte the desaurance the gossau we have at surface.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 120 fm. level south is 4 ft. wide, producing about 3 cwts. of lead per fm.; the pitch in the back of the level is without material alteration. The ground in the 120 fm. level cross-cut south, towards the flap-jack lode, is still very favourable, and we are pushing it on as fast as possible. In driving the 110 fm. level cross-cut west from the eastern part of the lead lode, we have intersected the western of flookan part of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, composed of Sokan, spar, prian, and sprigs of lead and mundle, but not worth saving. There is water issuing from the present end, and we purpose extending the cross-cut at little further in that direction, to intersect the western wall of the lode. The flap-jack lode, in the 100 fm. level, east of the great cross-cut se, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and stones of copper ore. The men in the back of the level are all earning fair wages in their respective tributes.

KESWICK.—The 17 fm. level rise, at Brandley, is poorer than last week. In the 20 fm. levels south is rather poorer, but we have commenced driving upon the voin. In the 25 fm. level south is rather poorer, but we have commenced driving upon the voin. In the 25 fm. sump to rea is very good; in the 17 fm. levels run upon the content of the produced hindy. There is a strong reis in the 17 fm. forehead, but it is too wide at present for bearing ofter. The bottem level silic continues hard and wet.

KIRKCUDBERIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 62 cmd, west of Stewart's

invaite, the ore is very good; in the 17 minon samp, or very the stress of water and the ground kindly. There is a strong veils in the 17 minor and, but it is too wise at present for bearing ore. The botteen level still continues hard and wet.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE,—The lode in the 62 end, west of Stewart's shaft, is 34 ft. wide, much improved, and now yields half at on of lead per fin; the lode in the 63, east of kight's, is still barren; in the 63 ond west there is a small leader of lead coming in with a fine stindly spar, and an improved lode. The lode in the 50 end west has improved in size, and more water coming in it sgain.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—The bottom in the 16 fm. level, on Bayn's lode is a good lode, 5 ft. wide, and rich. The bottom level, on the engine lode, is improved and the tributers are rating a good quantity of rich stuff; of the middle lode we have a fine branch of fin; on the aortis lode we are much improved—lode 2 ft. wide, good tinstuff. We are now ratings a good quantity of rich in-stuff, as we extend our levels and get more tin ground discovered, we shall be able to raise more tin each month.

SOUTH WALES MINES.—There is no alteration in the south, or Frengechlode, in the shallow level east and west of the old workings, alno last reported, and I think it likely, by the end of this menth, we shall cut the lode in the cross-cut and I think it likely, by the end of this menth, we shall cut the lode in the cross-cut and I think it likely, by the end of this menth, we shall cut the lode in the cross-cut is extended about 6 fms. from the shaft, and is also mixed with olvans and capels, with soid copper ore and mundle.

RUNNAFORD COMME.—There is but little hope of the shaft-men completing their bargain in the time allowed—wis., by the 32d—in consequence of the ground share man when I last reported a lasteed of heing able to sink from 34 ft. fur. they have only sunk 2 ft. 8 in. for the last week; however, I hope they will soon get through the hard floor and into better ground again. We are now 7 fm

it level, and I feel very ambous as got to the 10 fm, level), to see the ledes they lay that we shall have an abandance of the, both from the main and north larged to hear that the the has fetched much a price, 347 5s, per ton 1 only regree, parcel is so small. The steam-engine continues to work well, and consumes aame quantity of coals as she has done for the last 5 or 4 weeks, about 7 cwts, per ton 1 only regree to the steam of the last 5 or 4 weeks.

the parcel is so small. The steam-engine continues to work west, and consumes about the same quantity of coals as she had done for the last 3 or 4 weeks, about 7 cwas, per week.

SPEARNE CONSOLS,—The engine-shaft has been in good tin ground for the last 70 ms. weighting, but the tin ground is getting larger and richer as we sink; in the 70 ms. weighting larger and richer as we sink; in the 10 ms. which is the solid property of the sink in the 80, 35 ms., and in the 60 we have exceeded in good the for 60 ms., and have still a good lose in the level west; in our 100, 110, and 128 fm. level, east and west of the engine-shaft, we have good holes of rich tinstuff. We have now discovered, at this shaft only, 12,000% worth of tin; this is likely to be a lasting and good paying mine. We have also in the bottom of White's lode a great quantity of good tin ground—should say 4000f. worth.

TRELAWNY—At Phillips's shaft, in the 82 fm. level north, the lode is 2ft. wide, and worth 7f. per fm. In the 7s north the lode is 2ft. wide, and worth 8ft, per fm.; in the 7s north the lode in 2ft. wide, and worth 12ft, per fm. At Trelawny's shaft the shaftmen law been engaged the past tweet in fixing lift in the 87 m. level. In the 82 m. level north the lode is 2ft. wide, and worth 8ft, per fm.; in the 82 south the lode is 1 wide, and worth 8ft, per fm. In the 82 m. level north the lode is 2ft. wide, and worth 17ft, per fm. At the north mine, in the 35 faithom level, north of Trehane, the ground is very smach enseed, and the lode larger. In the 40 end. Our stopes continue the same.

TRELE ICHA CONSOL S.—In the 100 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, no.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—In the 100 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, no TELLIGH CONSOLS.—In the 100 fm. level, west of Garden's shart, no lode taken down this week. In the 96 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore, and is looking more kindly. In the 80 fm. level, at the north part, the lode is 16 in wide, but not much ore. In the 70 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 71, per fm. At Wheal Parent the engine-shaft is down 44 fms. below the 40 fm. level south of the lode. In the 40 cross-cut south, towards the middle lode, the ground is moderate; in the 40 fm. level east the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore. The 30 fm. level east is suspended for the present, in order to sink a winze on the 30 fm. level, where there is a kindly pitch. At the middle lode, in the adit east, the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore, and is looking kindly.

WEST WHEFAT LEWEL — The 85 fathorn level west of Williams's cross-

WEST WHEAL JEWEL .- The 85 fathom level, west of Williams's cross-WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—The 85 fathom level, west of Williams's crosscourse, on Wheal Jewel lode, is unproductive. The 70 fm. level, west of Williams's crosscourse, on the same lode, is worth 61, per fm. The 57 fm. level, west of Williams's crosscourse, on the same lode, is worth 61, per fm. The same lode, set taken down in the past week. The shallow adit stopes,
west of Tregoning's shaft, on Tolearne thi lode, are worth 73, per fm. The deep adit level,
west of Tregoning's shaft, on the same lode, not taken down in the past week. The 12
fathom level, west of Tregoning's shaft, in the best lode, are worth 212 per
fathom. The stopes east of Tregoning's shaft, in the bottom of the same lode, are worth 242, per fm.; the stopes west of Tregoning's winze, in the bottom of
the same level, on the same lode, are worth 242, per fm.
WHEAL ANDERTON.—There is a great improvement in our 40 fm. level.

WHEAL ANDERTON.—There is a great improvement in our 40 fm. level, set of ongine-shaft, which is 60 fm. deep; the lode is producing some rich tinstuff, and creasing in size and quality as we proceed; this appears to be the shoot of ore we have the 80, only a few fathoms farther west, therefore, I am pressing on the 60 and 70 fm. vels with all possible dispatch, to prove the result; the latter two levels are not so far set as the 40 and 80; however, the indications are very similar to what they were proons to the discovery in the 40. The pitches are conduming to yield a fair proportion of the to remunerate the tributers handsomely, at 7s. in 14.

rious to the discovery in the 40. The pitches are continuing to yield a fair proportion of orce to remunerate the tributers handsomely, at 7s. in 1s.

WHEAL GROSE (Sr. Krw).—Captain N. Faull having been requested to inspect the mine, reports—My attention was first called to the extent of the set, which is about 600 fms. on the course of the lode. An add tievel is taken up and driven on the course of the lode about 40 fms., to a shaft which is susk 5 ms. All the ground explored on the lode is about 70 fms. There is a great sameness in the lode, its average width about 2½ ft., impregnated with silver-lead ore throughout—stamps work. I saw a sample assayed by Mr. Jonkin, of Fowey, its produce for silver was \$30 cs. to the ton, and 13g in 20 for lead. There is another lode opened upon about 6 fms., which is a strong gossan lode. This mine is configuous to that very promising mine, Tregorden, and, no doubt, a continuance of the same lodes. The strata is quite congenial to silver-lead, being a light-blue killas, very easy for driving, and inexpensive for timber. The lode carries a beautiful flookan on the footwall, its underlay about 4 in. in the fm. The mine is situated about two miles from Wadebridge (a branch of the River Camel bounding it on the south), where there is every facility for getting all masterials needful for the prescention of the mine, as well as the shipping of the ores, at a lew rate. When I look at the situation of the mine as surface, and the promising appearances of the lodes, having a many good indications, I am decided in saying I believe it will, if worked with spirit, and in a mining-like manner, shortly prove a profitable- and insting mine. In order to accomplish this, I would strongly recommend that a 40-in, double acting steam-engine be at once created, having a stamps attached: by so doing, returns would shortly be made, the advanturers remunerated for their outlay, and no doubt of the mine becoming one of the dividend-reying mines.

made, the adventurers remunerated for their outlay, and no doubt of the mine becoming one of the dividend-paying mines.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—I wrote you a hasty note last night, which will lead you to expect something good from me to-day; and I know that you will not receive it with greater pleasure than I give it. In presecuting the lode from the point of departure by Malachy, between Lamgford and Malachy shaft, we have a very fine copper lode, of about 15 in. wide; and Capt. Knott informs me that it increases in size as it goes west. A box, with the samples of the lode, brought up in my presence, you will receive on Monday morning by railway, which will, I think, tond very far to prove that, however sanguine our expectations were, we shall realise them. In the box you will also find some small pleess of yellow ore in paper, which came from a leader, passed through in driving the cross-cut north from Malachy's shaft, which is now extended about 3 fms.; and, according to the regular course of the lode at the departure alluded to, there will be about 3 fms. more to drive; there has been for the last day or two considerable quantities of water coming from the end of the cross-cut, which indicates we are near the lode; the small leader of copper I have noticed is underlaying north. The main copper lode is underlaying south; and Capt. Knott believes that, when we have driven out the cross-cut to the lode, we shall not only have a fine lade of copper, but a good bunch of eliver. We have ordered two men to be put on on Monday, to coatean in the field No. 3, in order to assertably the correct course of the lode west, before commencing the new shaft; the will also be put up without delay on Malachy's shaft, so that we may go as fast as possible, feeling confident that we shall now raise as much ores as will pay our costs.

WHEAL LAWRENCE—I consider we are through the lode west, and the general facture of it is lack, mundle, spar, and floodan, letting down a great quantity of water. I intend to-morrow to put the men to driv

ode, which has gone off to the east of the shaft.

WHEAL PENHALE.—The engine-shaft is being sunk from the 30 to the 40 fm, level, under far more pleasing circumstances than those under which any preceding lift has been such here, from the ground being much better, and evidently, from its unmixed nature, more congenial to minerals—it is of a beautiful blue killas. In the gross-out-from the north end, 30 fm, level, we have not yet intersected the lode upon which it is anticipated the 20 fm, level wines is sunk, but plenty of water is issuing from the cross-cut. In the south end, 50 fm, level, good work is broken from several droppers, or branches, failing into the lode, but not any of the latter (which is apparently very good) has been bothen of late, but it is intended to commence doing so early in the coming week. A very good improvement has been met with since last report in the wince at he 10 fm, level north, and the lode continues good in the production of lead and copper; the lode in the end, at this level south, continues increasing in size, but I find no important improvement in its production. Some of the tributers have this day commenced orgating down the lode, and present appearances promise a good yield of ore.

WHEAT (ARDAH—Event—the Kenn the Carlot of the content of the content

reaking diwn the lode, and present appearances promise a good yield of ore.

"WHEAL SARAH.—From this day's observation, I have great reason to elleve that this will make a good mine, if fully tried, and with good management, so as remainerate the adventurers with a handsome return for their outlay. In reference to elleves that the solution of the present prospects of raising a large quantity of sliver gossan, with lead ore, I cannot elleves as follows:—The 20 fm level south, 45 fm, 4 ft, ditto north, 50 fm, 1 ft, the second size of the south of the south of the south of the south of the solution of

and with proper attention I believe it will do so through the summer.

WHEAL TRESCOLL.—Since my last report we have had a great improvement in our 20 fm. level going east; we are now carrying 3 ft, of the lode—good work; how large the lode is we cannot say, as we have not yet seen the leafer part of it; but we expect that the north and south part of the lode have met together, as they were split at the engine-staft; but this we shall not be able to ascertain before we cut the elvan course, from the quantity of water proceeding from it; but we do think we are not far distant, if it take the same underlay as it did at the 10 fathom level. We have begun to sink a wing ounder the elvan course, on the lode No. 2, where there is a large course of ting one down—this wince will ventilate the 20 fm, level, and also lay open a quantity of good ting ground. We hope to cut the C lode, in the south crease-cut, in a few days, as we are continually intersecting branches all containing tin, with a quantity of water proceeding from them to match, so that we were obliged to drop another lift, to assist the one at the bottom, as all the water is failing into that level. We are sinking fast in the one the bottom, as all the water is failing into that level. We are sinking fast in the one at the bottom, as all the water is failing into that level. We are sinking fast in the one at the bottom, as all the water is failing into that level. We are sinking fast in the one at the bottom, as all the water is failing into that level. We are sinking fast in the one at the bottom, as all the water is failing into that level. We are sinking fast in the one at the bottom, as all the water is failing into that level. We are sinking fast in the one at the bottom, as all the water is failing into that level. We are sinking fast in the one at the bottom, as all the water is failing into that level. We are sinking that into the 30, where we shall be able to cut all the lode north and outh at that depth, which will lay open a west quantity of valuab

with may open a ware quantity or variance the ground; moreover, I have to state that every day the mine shows a better appearance.

WHEAL VINCENT.—19th.—We have commented ainking our shaft on the course of the north lode in the more, the ground in which is very favourable for sinking.—20th.—We have this day taken down the south lode in the engine-sheft, and found it to be much larger as if gees down; and I am happy to state, it is gradually improving in quality. Both our stamps are regular at work might and day.

FOREIGN MINES.

10.26

ber of hands formerly required at the surrose for dressing the ores and cleaning the over floors. These men will new be employed in the mine, for exploring the locks, and doing other necessary work, whilst we are thereby, at the same time, enabled to extend our tribute operations, as shown by the accompanying list of settings. The weather has lately been so boisterous, snowy, and cold, that it has been impossible for us to make the usual returns to the smelting-house. The flood has also hitherto been completely frozen, which prevented the vessel from reaching the wharf; but to day, having open water, and more favourable weather, although attremely cold, we commence driving down the slocks, and hope in a short time to be able to make some good returns.

United Mines.—At this place we have no further change to note: we continue to explore Ward's lode, which yields a small quantity of ore, with favourable prospects, and we do not at present anticipate any grather deterioration.

Old Mine.—In the last discovery on the main lode, towards the north-east, another branch has been intersected, with good ore and goesan, but in small quantity. Although this change will not immediately sugment the usual monthly returns, we must still consider it a great improvement on the prospects we have hithereth and in this part of the mine. No alteration is to be noted in the add level, where the ground is hard, but favourable for driving. Some of the tribute pitches have been rather more fluctuating, but, on the whole, there has been no falling on, neither are the prospects in any way deteriorated.

vourable for driving. Some of the tribute pitches have been rather more fluctuating, but, on the whole, there has been no falling off, neither are the prospects in any way deteriorated.

Mickell's.—The lode in the new sink, to the westward, has latterly shown algas of improvement, and the ore is becoming rather more plentiful, but we continue to work here at this season of the year under great disadrantizes. There are two small promising lodes, about 1 ft. apart, but tending towards each other, and on their point of intersection they hold out great hopes of an important improvement. The tribute pitches have yielded the usual returns, without any visible change is the contents of the several iodes on which the workings are continued with regulative.

*Carl Johan's.**—This lode has latterly deteriorated, and the returns have, in consequence experienced a material reduction; we have, however, every reason to hope that this falling off will prove but temporary, having before been subject to fluctuations of the same kind, which, on further trial, have invariably been found succeeded by improvements attended with highly favourable results. Woshall continue exploring this lode, and hope the next report will advise you of botter success.

**Maneur's has also been very poor, and the tribute returns have been comparatively trilling. We have now vary little outlay at this mine, and expect the returns will be smitient to cover the cost. Our present workings are confined to a stope in the old shaft, under the adult level; and, without an improvement takes place in the ensuing two months, further exploration in the mine will be suspended; and we hope, about that time, to be able to find more remunerative work for employing the men at the surface. The severity of the weather, and the great quantity of snow fallen, have offered many impediments to our usual ore delivery at the end of the month, but with next post we hope to hand you a satisfactory note of our returns to the smelting-house. The worst part of the winter has

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY .- November 2.

Produce of Tungkillo.—Total quantity of ores, supposed to yield 26 per cent, produce, sent to Port Adelaide from the commencement, 465 tons; on the mine, ready for cartage, Nov. 2, 100; lying in the mine, now being extracted, 115—680 tons, supposed above 26 per cent.; remaining on the floors and in the mine, available for colonial amelting, 710—1390 tons, raised from the commencement.

age. Nov. 2, 100; lying in the mine, now being extracted, 115—580 tons, supposed above 25 per cent. 7 remaining on the iloors and is the mine, available for colonial smelting, 710—1390 tons, raised from the commencement.

Monthly Report of Tangkillo

In the past month, six men have been stoping in the back of the 40, south from Kendall's winze on the side lode, in which place the ores are much mixed up with iron—consequently, not many tons of best ores have been got out from these stopes; the men are now, however, directed to work northward from Kondall's winze, where the ore is not high per centage; in the winze under the 40, south from Kendall's winze, where the ore is not high per centage; in the winze under the 40, south from Kendall's winze, where the ore is not high per centage; in the winze under the 40, south from Kendall's winze, where the ore is not high per centage; in the winze under the 40 south from Kendall's winze, where the ore is not high per centage; in the winze under the 40 south from Kendall's winze, where the ore is not high per centage is not shared and a stiff part of the side lode in the level, and the ground there is not so hard as was anticipated when compared with the hardness of Masterman's shaft; I fim. can be driven per week, so that we may reasonably expect to see the lode there in five or six weeks. A swe advance towards the side lode, a gradual increase of water is taking place; I do not, however, anticipate that our itorso-pump will be overpowered on cutting the lode.

Baker's lode in the 40, north of Phillips's winze is promising, but not producing any ores at present; the ground is, however, involvable, and further discoveries may be reasonably expected. A rise in the back of the 40, on side lode, is commenced against a new winze below the 30, which I hope to complete from 30 to 40 stabions by 3na. I, 1850, and by means of which more miners will be employed to stope the ore ground. The sinking of Masterman's shaft having drained Steptons's winze below the 40, we lave emp

continue a level in that direction.—ALPAED PHILLIPS.

Addeside Nov. 19.—L have the honour to inform you, that no other tender having been made. I have accepted the offer for freight of about 150 tons, of 34 per cent. ore by the Asserine. Capt. Page, proceeding from hence forthwith to London, with leave to call at Poet Phillip to all up. at the rate of 108, in full zer fon.—As the will be necessary to provide franche for conveyance and other costly expenses attending the erection of the 48-inch situments, to the extent of 101, per ton, and, consequently, the beat with material materials and you will be pleased to effect such further insurance as you may deem proper. Mr. Newman, the port agent, hast just called with a memorandum of the quantity of ore at port on the 17th inst.—viz., 151 tons of 21 cwts. Norman Capterill.

at 111-per ton, and you will be piessed to effect such further inautance as you may deem proper. Mr. Newman, the port agent, hast just called with a memoradum of the quantity of ore at port on the 17th inst.—viz., 152 lons of 21 cwts. Norman Capracht.

Produces of Tungkillo Mine from commencement up to Dec. 7.—Total quantity of 21 cwts. supposed to yield 25 per cent, sent to Fort Adelaide from the commencement, 545; now lying on the mine, in course of being extracted—say, 20; not yet finished dressing—say, 30; lying on the mine, in course of being extracted—say, 20; not yet finished dressing—say, 30; lying on the mine, in course of being extracted—say, 20; not yet finished dressing—say, 30; lying on the mine, in course of being extracted—say, 20; not yet finished dressing—say, 30; lying on the mine, in course of being extracted—say, 20; not yet finished dressing—say, 30; lying on the mine, in course of being extracted—say, 20; not yet finished dressing—say, 30; lying on the mine, in course of being extracted—say, 20; not yet finished the say in the say of the sa

now advanced some 25 fms. from its commencement; and as the ground is so favourable for diving on, such a small force may be sufficient for the present. The ground being in a broken disturbed state, we have not got the lode in the ond at present; but after making a hole, or chimney, up to surface for ventilation, we intend (now that the ground is become more settled) to cut east and west to find Horne's lode, and as the strata is soft and promising, there is good reason to hope for a good lode. Hitherto the raising of ore from Tungkillo Mine has been done on tutwork, by working or stoping away the lode at a price per faithon, which is the snost advantageons way of working a copper mine, when the ore is well defined and regularly deposited in the lode, but when some parts of the lode will not pay for stoping, the most proper mode of working is to pay the miners a tribute, or per centuge, on all the overs they may raise, and which plan of working we have now adopted, and consider the most advantageous for the company.

The mode we have adopted for calculating the tributers on the different pitches is by describing, in various columns, the number of men in each pitch, ore raised monthly, per centage, standard agreed on, price per ton (test 81, per ton for returning charges), per centage, standard agreed on, price per ton (test 81, per ton for returning charges).

describing, in various columns, the namber of men in each pitch, ore raised monthly, per centage, standard agreed on, price per ton (less \$1, per ton for returning charges), and the amount, from which it appears 30 men raised \$2 tons per month, of \$2 per cent. for copper, the total amount being 5371, 3s. 6d.; a verage tribute, \$s. 8d. in \$1.7\$; and tributer's share, 1504, 9s. Over and above the \$5 tons, there will be some \$30 or 40 tons of refuse ore of from 10 to 12 per cent., for which the tributers will be some \$30 or 40 tons of refuse ore of from 10 to 12 per cent., for which the tributers will be paid nothing, but which will add to the \$50 tons of that description of ores now being at surface. In peat months It will be found that the average getting of the miners will be above 30s. per week, we consequence of the tode becoming softer after the prices were fixed; and the prices on intwork being now fixed lower, we do not believe such will be the case in the ensuing month. All the principal parts of the 48-in. cylinder engine are now on the miner in good condition, having received no change in their transit; and the miners employed in exacting at Ansiety's shaft for the misonry will have finished their work in another week, when as many mesons as can be employed will be set to work, and that by the middle or latter end of April the steam-engine will be at work on that part of the mines, soon after which the workings, and, consequently, raising of ore, will commence on Ansiety's lode, as in \$1 hours siter setting the engine to work, all the water may be drained from the mine. Two men have been employed three weeks in washing the small refuse ore, of which about 14 tons are finished, and a sample from which, assayed by Mr. Richard Davey, preduced 30 per cent. Of capper, —Azarab Prancise.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

ing a great body of water. We are under the 31 fm. level 3 fms. 2 ft. 3 in., and are working nine strokes per minute. In our tutwork bargains, in sinking San Juan share working nine strokes per mirate. In our tutwork bargains, in sinking San Juan shan, the men are working steadily and making fair progress. At the new whim-shaft we have cut a ledge and barrow road, and are fixing appent-house, preparatory to sinking; and se it will be a prominent and valuable shaft, being in the centre of the chief workings, we purpose calling it in future Wilson's shaft, and I trust we shall soon see it completed to the third level. The tribute piches are, on the whole, looking well, and the men breaking a fair quantity of lead ore. We are preparing the dressing-floors, and are gradually assuming a business-like and English character on the surface of the mine, as well as by degrees getting the Spanish miners to conform to our modes of working.—(Samples of this overs now raising for shimmen have been received at the officer of the control of the etting the Spanish miners to conform to our modes of working now raising for shipment have been received at the office of the

CARADON WHEAL HOOPER MINING COMPANY.

CARADON WHEAL HOOPER MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the Sun Inn, Crow's Nest, St. Cleer, on the 14th inst., the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Unpaid calls, 1849, 241/.; call made 3d Jan., 398/. (less unpaid, 179/. 7s.) = 369/. 13x.—By labour cost and bills to 7th Dec., 1849, 1834, 3s. 11d.; ditte to 12th Jan., 1850, 157/. 4s. 4d.; balance last account, 43f. 12s. 6d.: leaves balance in favour of adventurers, 35f. 12s. 3d.—From a statement of assets and liabilities, it appeared the outstanding bills amounted to 509f. 5s. 8d.; estimated costs for March, 180f.—689f. 5s. 8d.—The assets were the above balance, 35f. 12s. 3d.; and unpaid calls, 179/. 7s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 474f. 7s. 5d.—Eleven shares were forfeited, and it was resolved that all those in arrear should be once more applied to, and, if not responded to, proceedings should be commenced against them. The shares which were reduced to 148 were quadrupled, making 572, so that every share previously held is now equal to four.—A call of 5s. per share was made, and the following report, from Capt. John Seymour, was read to the meeting:—

**March 14.—In handing you a report of this mine, in the first place I beg to say, that I have just come up from underground, and have much pleasure in stating that T never had a better opinion of its sho rly becoming a productive concern than at the present, having, through the permission of Messrs. Otton and Channing, resumed the driving of the 56 fm. level east on Daw's lode. Within this last, month I am happy to say that very important improvement has taken place in the lode in this level; I never as an anore regular, compact, or a more promising lode, it being now from 15 to 18 in, wide—that is the leader part of it; this part is coupled with good walls, composed of peach, felspar, quartz, can, and prian, spotted with rich yellow copper or throughout, and a large quantity of munde; this being not far off from the junction of the two lodes, the canner making towards it, c

WEST POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.

west polegooth Mining Company.

A meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, the 21st March,—G. E. Hodgenson, Egq., in the chair.

The cost sheet for the past month, amounting to 90l. 3s. 7d. was examined, passed, and ordered to be paid. The report from the agent was read, which stated that the shaft was down 15 fathoms, and that another new lode had been discovered during the past week, on which the tributers were then working, and raising some very fine tin-stuff.—The following report, from Mr. C. S. Richardson, the engineer, was read to the meeting:—

March 9.— I have this week made a careful survey of the mine, both in the new and old workings. The engine-shaft is down 13f fms.—9½ fms. closely timbered, the remaining part being in solid ground; it has been executed in a truly workmanlike manner, and reflects great credit on the agent. The whim is erected, and the whim-round is enlarged. The central whim-shaft has been cleared and secured; it is 12 fms. perpendicular, sode may on the underlay of the lode. At the bottom the levels have been opened, and the street cleared several fms. up; the lode, as seen by the excavations, appears to have been some 3ft. wide, dipping 4ft. in the fm., and very regular. A little westerly from the shaft there is a junction from another lode, on which much work has been done; a part of one of the arches now remains, and on which the tributers are now at work. A sew fathems further west a cross-cut has been cleared, which intersects the adit level, and take the water freely from the mine. To the east of the shaft, about 10 fms., a caunter lode appears to have come in; here a good run of tin ground has been found to go down; part of the lode is still standing, which shows the nature of it. At the south whim shaft, not thing new has been done in opening the old workings, but sufficient may be seen to judge what extensive operations may be carried out when the mine is put down 20 fms. under adit. Near the north lode, a small lode has to-day been

WEST WHEAL TREASURY MINING COMPANY.

WEST WHEAL TREASURY MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on the 18th instant, the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Labour cost, five menths ended Dec. last, 23881 19s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 20981 4s. 1d.—44871. 3s. 8d.—By ores sold, 30044. 9s. 1dd., being a loss of 14821. 13s. 5d.; to which add balance against the adventurers, end of July last, 3841. 19s. 6d., makes 18171. 12s. 11d.; from which deduct call made, Oct. 3d (11. 6s. 8d. per share), 3344. 18s. 4d., leaves the balance to be provided for 14821. 19s. 7d. It is necessary to explain, however, that as 19061. 5s. 4d. has been expended in new engine-house, and other works, unconnected with the regular working of the mine, there has actually accrued a profit of 4231. 11s. 11d.—It was resolved to divide the shares into 1024, instead of 25d.; as heret ofore; and to sell at the next meeting, on 17th May next, by tender, the shares purchased of Mr. C. Rule, being 25:1021ths, in lots not less than four each.—A report, from Mr. Burgess, the pursar, and Capt. T. Richards, was read, which stated that, since the last meeting, an engine-house, stack, boiler-house, &c., had been built, a 70-in. cylinder engine and two boilers fixed, and pitwork in Coulson's shaft completed to the 40-fm. level, which was set at work on the 9th inst.—The ores raised in Aug. and Sept., realised 8741. 19s. 1d.; in Oct., 6301. 17s. 4d.; in Nov., 6681. 7s. 9d.; and in Dec., 3301. 5s. 7d.

From the general appearance of the mine it is expected to balance the costs by the returns, by December next. At the Lannark Moor lode, at the 50-fm. level, each of Cock's shaft, the level has been driven through a good course of ore; there are pitches in the back working at 2s. and 2s. 6d. tribute. Duke's shaft is shinking from surface 91 fms. east of Bickford's shaft, and calculated to intersect the lode at the 50 fm. level. It being in contemplation to work Treasury and Wheal Maid setts, either in conjunction with West Wheal Treasury, or as a separate adventure, a se

BWLCH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The accounts having been examined, it was resolved, that in the event of the call of 21, per share, made in December last, not being paid before the 19th April, all such shares shall become absolutely forfeited.

The following repo

describing, in various columns, the number of men in each pitch, ore raised monthly, per centage, standard agreed on, price per ton (test 81, per ton for returning charges), and the smooth, from which it appears 90 men raised 92 tons per month, of 22 per cent. for copper, the total amount being 5271, 28, 64, a varage tribute, 58, 8d, in t. 1, and tributer's share, 1904, 9s. Over and shove the 52 tons, there will be some 30 or 40 tons of returning the same, 1904, 9s. Over and shove the 52 tons, there will be some 30 or 40 tons of returning the mine, of the mine, the mine of from 10 to 19 per cent, for which the tributers will be nead nothing, but which will add to the 750 tons of that description of ores now being at surface. In past month, it will be found that the stronge getting of the miners will be above 50s, per week, for consequence of the lode becoming softer after the prices were fixed; and the prices on the other work in another week, when as many masons are an be employed will be set to work, and that by the middle or attended to a surface of a part of the will be attended to the consequence of the voltage of the voltage of the voltage and the best method of practically mining it, says condition, laving received no damage in their work in another week, when as many masons are can be employed will be set to work, and the principal parts of the will be at work on that part of the mines, soon after which the workings, and, consequently, raining of ore, will commence on Anstey's lide, as in 21 hours after setting the engine to work, all the water may be drained from the mine. Two men have been employed three weeks in washing the small refuse ore, or which all the principal parts of the engine to work, all the water may be drained from the mine. Two men have been employed three weeks in washing the small refuse ore, for which have picked upwards of 1 ton per fathorm for the wild have proved to the produce of the wild make of the 40—eay 300 ms., in the 120 hours after setting the engine to work the wild the

growided with a very efficient field of machinery, the steam-engine and inclined plane perform the work perfectly and easily, the crushing, ligging, and dressing power is also as perfect as possible. The pitwork is permanently fixed to the 30 fm. level, and I know nothing that would reader the present machinery more effective. Almost everything in the mine is done by contract—the breaking the ground, the wheeling, the drawing, the aniding, and the delivering of the ores to the flooring; also the spalling, crushing; and ligging, as far as practicable. The smith work and carpentry work is also contracted for, and all surface work is brought to a close, except the extension of plus for catching the late ore, unavoidably committed to water in the operation of cleansing. I believe that bothing can be more economical than the system pursuing in every branch of our operations. We hope to wash 80 tons this month, at a cost of 590°, and I expect we shall british a high price for the next cargo which will be offered for asle this day week—say, 0 tons. I see no reason to doubt our ability to prepare similar quantities monthly, at infiliar cost, in fature. Our object is to avoid crowding the mine, but to return the argest quantity of ore that can be done without injury to the ore ground and machinery, at consider pressing for large returns is often inconsistant with economy.

BRYN-ARIAN MINING COMPANY.

BRYN-ARIAN MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the offices of the company, on the 21st inst., the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Balance last account. 48t. 0s. 2d.; costs and merchants' bills for September, 288t. 10s. 8d.; October, 216t. 4s. 11d.; Nov., 219t. 18s. 1d.; Dec., 252t. 8s. 3d.; Jan., 222t. 2s. 6d.; royalty, 82t. 18s. 9d. = 1229t. 18s. 4d.—By calls received, 918t. 6s. 6d.; ores sold, 230t. 4s. 10d.; leaving balance against adventurers of 81t. 2s. There are arrears of calls due by shareholders amounting to 28tt. 18. 6d.—A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable on or before the 5lst inst; and it was resolved that future meetings be held at the offices in London, or on the mine, every third Thursday in each alternate month—that the purser write to each shareholder in arrear, requiring immediate payment—that at the next meeting the names of defaulters shall be printed, and forwarded to each shareholder, with a statement of accounts—and that the present statement and captain's report be published in the Mining Journal.—The following report, from Capt. 8.

Trevethan, was read to the meeting:—

March 21.—I meet you with much pleasure atour general meeting held this day, more especially so as our prespects are much improved of late, and the expectations I held out to you are, in my opinion, shortly to be realised. I beg also to observe that we have been prevented by frost, severity of weather, and other cassalities, from realising the odden of the mine, as otherwise we might have done. We sampled about 2500 worth of lead ore on the 13th inst, and have about 300. worth of lead ore on the 13th inst, and have about 300. worth of lead ore on the 13th inst, and have about 300. worth of lead ore on the 13th inst, and have about 300. worth of lead ore on the 13th inst, and have about 300. worth of lead ore on the 13th inst, and have about 300. worth of lead ore on the 13th inst, and have about 300. worth of lead ore on the 13th inst, and have about 300 worth of lead ore on wo othe

FOWEY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

FOWEY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on the 5th inst., the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Copper ores sold in four months, to Dec, 12,8951, 6s. 4d.; sundries for materials sold to Par Works, Prideaux Wood, West Fowey, and Nowquay Consols Mines, 3601. 6s. 4d. = 12,7551, 12s. 8d. —Labour cost for Sept., 29691. 6s. 6d.; Oct., 29411. 2s. 4d.; Nov., 3112. 6s. 3d.; Dec., 32241. 15s. 7d.: leaving a profit of 5081. 2d.; to which add balance in hand, 64811. 18s. 2d.; and deduct dividend of 1l. per share, 494l.: leaves balance to next account of 5496l. 0s. 2d.

It was then resolved, that the co-adventurers of the late Joseph T. Treffry, Esq., in his mine, beg to express their deep sympathy with the county generally, at the loss of the most energetic miner that Cornwall has ever produced; and that the meeting fully approves of the course adopted by the purser (Capt. Davis, R.M.), as regards the payment of money on account of the executors of the late J. T. Treffry, Esq., and that he continue to do so until further notice, it being the anxious wish of the meeting that every proper facility be afforded his representative, for carrying out those views which he so fully detailed in his last will and testament.

WEST TOLGUS AND TRELOWETH MINING COMPANY.

WEST TOLGUS AND TRELOWETH MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at Redruth on the 14th inst., the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Balance last account, 53t. 9s. 2d.; labour cost 12 months ending February, 358t. 10s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 73t. 8s. 8d.—885f. 9s. 3d.—By call of 1t. per share, 235t.—leaves balance against the adventurers of 250t. 8s. 8d. it was resoived; that the mine for the tuture be divided into 940 shares, instead of 235, as it has been, and that a call of 10s. per share be made, payable immediately. That Field's shaft be sunk below the adit level, by six men, without delay; that a meeting of adventurers be called as soon as the lode is cut, and that the purser commence actions at law against all defaulters, unless the arrears of calls are paid within 21 days from the day of this meeting. The following report was read:—

March 14.—In addition to the cross-cuts north and south to explore other lodes, the adventurers have agreed to sink Field's shaft (in the western part of the mine) below the adit, as the appearances for 20 fms. long about this shaft are very promising for copper. I expect to cut the north lode in about one month, and south code in about three months.

STRAY PARK AND CAMBORNE VEAN.—A meeting of some of the London shareholders was convened by Mr. Vawdrey, the purser, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Friday, the 15th inst., to take into consideration the removal of the banking accounts; when, in the absence of just cause being assigned for such a course, it was thought adviseable that the matter should rest with the Cornish proprietary. Finding, however, that the finances and management of the mines were under the entire control of the purser, it was thought desirable to suggest, through Mr. Vawdrey, to the next general meeting, a committee of management and finance, thereby giving greater confidence, and relieving that officer of heavy responsibilities. It was also the desire of the meeting that the present standard should be availed of, and sufficient ores raised to give 30s. a share dividend every two months, the mines being in a position to do so; likewise that monthly reports be forwarded to the Mining Journal, for the satisfaction of distant adventurers; and, lastly, that the supplies to the mines be in future by tender.

BRIMPTS TIM MINE.—At a meeting of adventurers held at Brimpts, on the 15th inst.—Capt. John Key in the chair—the captain reported that the men had cleared the adit level 45 fms., and have about 3 fms. more to clear out to the engine-shaft. In the engine-shaft, they have cleared about 12 fms. there are about 4 fms. more to clear to communicate with the adit. About 100 fms. from the engine-shaft, in the Potatoe Field, they have opened on the lode, and have broken excellent stones of time. The meeting resolved that the men continue clearing the shaft and adit level, and clear as far west as the present end.

MINING NOTABILIA.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Since the usual report was written, we understand a further improvement has taken place in the 60 fm. level, which is now worth 70l. per fm., and is supposed to be fast approaching the 70 fm. level.

CARADON VALE MINE.—The share-list of this adventure is fast approaching completion, and the party is most respectable. It is intended, in a few days, to form a good working committee, for the purpose of carrying on the operations of the mine in the most economical manner, and in order to develope the resources thereof as quickly as possible. There are only 136 shares remaining unappropriated.

ing unappropriated.

NORTH BULLER.—The extraordinary productions of the Buller, Basset, and Frances Mines, have drawn the attention of miners in an especial manner to this amportant district, and the above setf, situate therein, has been put to work under unusually favourable circumstances. Three lodes have already been discovered traversing the sett, and the character of the ground being identical with that of those mines which have proved so rich, the most reasonable expectathat or those mines which have proved so rich, the most reasonable expecta-tions are formed of the same great results. A branch of the West Cornwall Railway, running close to the boundary of North Buller, affords great advan-tages for the cheap conveyance of the materials to the mines, and of the cree thence to the shipping ports of Portreath and Hayle.

South Tolous.—A new discovery of importance has been made in this mine, by means of a cross-cut from the adit level, 50 or 80 fms. west of the present workings. The vein cut is 2 ft. wide, producing a ton of rich ore per fm The levels in the eastern part are still passing through rich ore ground. The sampling next week amounts to about 245 tons, and is expected to realise 2500l.

sampling next week amounts to about 245 tons, and is expected to realise 2000.

Wheal Langford,—This mine resumed working on the 19th February, as was noticed in the Journal of the 23d. On the 13th inst. a fine copper lode was cut, and ore is now raising enough to pay cost—there is also every indication of being near a bunch of aliver. This is one of the instances of mines being stopped when on the point of reaping a rich harvest, and will greatly tend to encourage others to embark capital in renewing old works as well as investing in new mines. A box of ore has been received at the offices.

WHEAL SARAL—Mr. A. Murrsy, jun., has just finished a second inspection of this mine, and promises his report in London on Tuesday next, the 26th inst., when he will meet the committee, and give his views as to the value of the lodes already opened upon, and the workings generally. A crusher is in course of erection; and, under judicious management at the mine, it is hoped

a good pile of silver-lead ore will shortly be ready for market. The lode in the 30 fathom level, driving south, is reported by Captain Woolcock to be worth 50L per fm.

worth 50l. per fm.

WHEAL TREMAYER.—An important discovery of a valuable copper lode has been made in this sett during the past week.

WHEAL VINCENT.—This mine has been inspected twice by Mr. A. Murray, jun., and it is promised by him that, on Tuesday next, the 26th, he will have his report ready, meet the committee in London, and give his views fully on the value of the undertaking and mode of working. A deputation lately visited the mine, and an important recommendation made by them was adopted—viz.; to sink another shaft on the western portion of the sett, and explore the lode under the old workings, where it is expected to prove rich in ore. The shaft has been named the Count-house shaft, to be sunk 10 fins. before driving to the lode. This work will occupy about three months.

has been named the Count-house shaft, to be sunk 10 fins. before driving to the lode. This work will occupy about three months.

Sarr Agnes.—The usual quietness of this district is now being roused by the recent advance in the price of minerals, and the consequent inquiry after setta. We understand that Wheal Prudence Mine, adjoining Great St. George Mines, Perran, is to be immediately put in operation. This is considered by practical men to be an excellent speculation, from the number of lodes intersecting St. George downs or common, and from the success attending Great St. George, which is in continuation, eastward, of the same lodes. The improvement of St. George Mines above adit, westward, will cause the putting them in full operation, and the adventurers' perseverance, it is to be hoped, will meet, as it deserves, with ample remuneration. Great Wheal Towam Mine, on the west side of this parish, is also put to work, and from the previous riches which have been drawn from these mines, every hope is entertained of their again flourishing. Reports are in circulation of Great Wheal Charlotte Mine working as soon as arrangements can be entered into with particular favour among miners, and for the sake of the labouring classes good speed is certainly to be desired. Tywarnhayle Mines are also at this time looking much better than heretofore. It is also currently reported that another important part of the Polberon Mines will be set to work, and the materals being on the spot, including the engine, the outlay it is presumed will not be great. The abandonment of this part of the mine in the last working, was not from poverty, but from circumstances unconnected with the mineral department. In consideration, therefore, of what has been referred to, the coming spring will dawn brightly on us, and open up some of our former activity and prosperity. This district has been mineralogically rich, and if the proper courses are adopted for the development of the mines, there is every probability of its again returning to its

ALTEN MINES.—Advices from these mines yesterday, being eight days later than the reports, state that at the Quenangen Mines a marked improvement has taken place in lode C; a cargo of ore is about to be shipped from the mines to Kaafjord, in order to be smelted. Mr. Stromeyer, the eminent chemist at Dronthiem, had roads some discoveries of nickel in the blistered copper, which was likely to be of importance to the shareholders; a condensation of the results of his remarks, and analysis, will appear in our next Journal.

suits of his remarks, and analysis, will appear in our next Journal.

COMPARY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—A general court of this company, for the election of a governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, will be held at the offices in Warnford-court, the 3d of April next. From the early adjournment of the House of Lords, for the Easter vacation, it is not expected that the bill for the amendment of the constitution of the company will have progressed so far, that any definite report can be laid before the shareholders. The general opinion is, that the present corporation will hold office until after the bill is passed, and the Committee of Adjudication are prepared with their final report for the resuscitation of the company. The only change anticipated is in the place of Mr. Guppy, who has now been some time residing abroad. But little opposition has hitherio been shown to the bill in the various stages of its progress, and there is every hope that as soon as the technical difficulties, and the necessary dolay in passing through the two Houses of Parliament, is accomplished, that the steps necessary to firmly re-establish the company will be comparatively easy, and effected without delay.

Mining in Wales.—Operations have commenced at the Minera Mines, near

MINING IN WALES.—Operations have commenced at the Miners Mines, near Wrexham, with great spirit. Preparations are making for the erection of an 80 in. cylinder steam-engine, and the deep adit level is pushing forward as rapidly as possible. The present price of lead will, no doubt, stimulate the adventurers to bring their mines into produce at the earliest moment. The lead mines of Cardiganshire are likewise giving fair and renunerative returns. The price of lead ore is so improved, that ores which were sold twelve months since for 92 per ton, are now realising over 122.

per ton, are now realising over 12%.

Mining in Mexico.—The subjoined extract from the New York Tribune of the 5th inst. shows the great change that has taken place in the important mining district of Guanaxuato. The United Mexican—the only English company left standing out of the many started in 1824-5—has already respect the benefit arising from the proximity of its mines to these valuable workings, and the recent addition of Jesus Maria, being so near the veins of La Luz and Santa Lucis, bids fair to realise to the proprietors some of the Immense wealth which the neighbouring company are now getting:—"The celebrated mining district of Guanaxanto has yfetded more during the past year than at any other time. There has been coined, up to December last, upwards of \$12,000,000 in silver, and about \$700,000 in gold. They are managed by an Anglo-Mexican Company. Most of the mines are owned by parties who sell out the ores to speculators, who buy up and sell out again, some making a good profit, others carcely saving themselves. The annual receipts at the mine of Santa Lucia have been \$2,400,000 from the sales of ores; it is owned mainly by the Godoz family, and each party, for some length of time, averaged \$17,400 per month as his share of the profits. The next in importance is the celebrated La Luz Mine, owned by several companies, but lately under litigation, wherein Mr. Mackintosh claimed the whole. The difficulties of this claim founded the groundwork of the run upon the house of Manning, Mackintosh, and Co, mentioned last week. The house, however, was far too strong to be affected, and a slight temporary embarrassment was the only consequence."

The Iron Trade of France.—A letter dated Liege, March 18, says:—

THE IRON TRADE OF FRANCE.—A letter dated Liege, March 18, says:—
Trade is alightly reviving here, though prices are still very low, large contracts of pig-iron being made at 7 fr. 50 c. the 100 kils., about 31. per ton. At Soraing and at Selenin they are putting each one new furnace in blast, and at Ougrée two. Ougrée has contracts with different iron-works in North Germany, Eschwesler, Ruhrort, &c., by which they have to furnish 20,000 tons of pig before the expiration of 1850. There are now in the Liege coal basin 11 out of 20 furnaces in blast, last year there were but eight. Seraing has refused an offer for the construction of a large iron steam-frigate for Egypt, of 1000 horse-power, and which was to cost 100,000£, 2,500,000 fr. French money.

PENZANCE.—During the past fortnight, a much larger amount of business has been transacted in the share market than has been known for some considerable time past; and enquiries for the leading mines continue unabated. We understand that Botallack shares are in request, but not to be obtained except at a considerable advance. In Spearne Consols, we learn that a rich bunch of tin has been cut in one of the bottom ends, and that other portions of the mine never looked more promising. Several transactions have taken place in shares. A discovery of ore has also been made in Boswidden, and shares have consequently reached a comparatively high price. Considerable business has been done in Balleswidden shares, and the present prosperous state of the mine holds out cheering prospects to the adventurers. Wheal Margaret, West Wheal Treasury, and Alfred Consols shares have been done at an advance. Wheal Reeth continues to look highly promising, the lode in the 140 fm. level having much improved within the last few days. The latest reports from Wheal Bal represent the mine as looking exceedingly well, and the discoveries during the past week or two must considerably enhance the value of shares, several of which have changed hands. In Penzance Consols, negociations are pending for a considerable number of shares—but there appears to be some difference of opinion as to the prospects of this mine. Time will prove who are right.—Penzance Journal.

Bristol, And Exercise—Mr. W. D. Wells has been elected a director and

BRISTOL AND EXERTE.—Mr. W. D. Wells has been elected a director and deputy-chairman, in the room of Mr. J. Browne, resigned.

VALUABLE MINE SHARES, AND SHARES IN A SHIP FOR SALE. O BE SOLD. BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 2d April next, at One o'clock, at the Union Hotel, PENZANCE, unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given, 75-200ths SHARES of, and in the very desirable MINES, called

TRELYON CONSOLIDATED MINES.

TRELYON CONSOLIDATED MINES,
Situate in the parishes of St. Ives and Lelant, in the county of CORNWALL.

These mines produce tin and copper, and for the last eight months have very nearly
paid the cost; during which time a staft has been sunk 20 fathons on a lode, having in
it separate courses of tin and copper. There are several lodes in the sett, and it only requires a little outlay to open ground to make the mine one of the best in the neighbourhood. A sight of it and its locality would convince any miner of the desirableness of the
speculation. The lodes are parallel with Providence Mines lodes, adjoining the sait, in
which mines about 20 tons of tin are raised monthly, at a considerable profit to the adventurers. There is an adit driven in the sett from the sea level, 300 mis. west, 60 mis. deep, 67 mis. deep;
and, by driving that adit 60 fms. further west, a junction of granite and killas would be
met with, and a cross-course which runs through Providence Mines, where a large quantity of tin has been raised. The adit might be driven for about £5 10s, per fathom, and
there is a shart from surface to the adit, about 30 fins. from the end.

Also, 30-64ths of the good schooner called the "ARAB," of Pensance, Samuel Richards,
master, now laden with copper ore, having left this port this morning for Swanses. This
vessel carries 160 tons, pays the owners well, and is, in every respect, well sound.

The mine shares, as well as the shares in the vessel, will be sold in lots, for the convanience of purchasers. The vender will still retain a considerable interest in the mineand the vessel.

For any further information, application should be made to J. B. Merifield, anctionser,
&c., Ponzance.—Penzance, March 19, 1859.

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

	the state of the s
Bar, bolt, □, London	Tile
	QUICESILVERO per lb. 4s.

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; c, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; d, ditto; k, ditto; k, net cash; g, 6 months, or 2 per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; k, ditto; k, net cash; g, 5 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; g, ditto, 1½ dis. Cold-blast, free on board in Wales.

REMARKS.—Within the last week lead has been greatly in demand; both for that metal and copper, orders Lave been received from the United States. The price of Spanish lead has also risem—an eminent commercial firm here having lately shipped direct from Spain to America a large cargo, it is the opinion of those concerned in the trade that a further rise, both in that and copper, may be confidently anticipated. We regret that the same remarks will not apply to tin, which has been very slack, there being scarcely any demand whatever. From Rotterdam, we learn "that Banca tin has experienced a further reduction, 300 slabs having been sold last week at 44\$ fr., at which rate more can still be bought."

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 20.—Manufactured from maintains its price, and the demand continues good. The orders by the suscence are understood to be considerable. Scotch pigs are very dull of sale: the price is nominally 44s, per ton, free on board, net cash, at Glasgow. Tin-plates are in good domand, and full prices are readily got for parcels on the spot. Lead is held firmly at the late advance. No change in tin or copper.

GLASGOW, Mascn 21.—The pig-iron market continues remarkably quiet. The de-mand seems small, yet holders are firm, and not disposed to give way in the price. The price of mixed Nos. may be quoted at 44s., cash.

BOMBAY, Fez. 15.—There have been heavy importations during the fortnight, and light sales. The prices of hoop and sheet-fron remain as before, while those of British bar, and square and round nail rod, have still further receded.—Copper of all sorts, except American and nail, has declined.—Sheet-lead is dull, while for pig the demand is steady.—For Spelter no inquiry.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.—The concession made in the price of copper has not been followed by any great expansion of business, and the market for this article is void of particular activity.—In Iron the transactions have been extensive, but without improved quotations.—The price of spelter keeps up.

CANTON, Jan. 29.—In iron the demand is dull, and sales of small quantities only could now be effected at the current rates of last month. Nail rod and hoop, being lightest in stocks, are most inquired for.—Lead remains at last month's quotations, and is but little in demand; stocks are getting heavy.—Tin plates have been in moderate request, but the market being over supplied for present requrements, a decline has taken place on last month's rates; 37 is 0.8 per box is nominal.

new Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS ENROLLED DURING THE PAST WERK.

SPECIFICATIONS ENROLLED DURING THE PAST WERK.

DAVID OWEN EDWARDS, Sydney-place, Brompton, surgeon: For improvements in the application of gas for producing and radiating heat. The chief bature of this invention is, the employment of gas burners, constructed of pipeclay, or other suitable argillaceous material, in the form of bulbs, which are perforated with numerous holes. The apply of gas to these burners is regulated in such manner that air may enter the lower holes, and mix with it, so that, after the bulb has become heated, it will be covered with a thin yellow flame. Mr. Edwards describes several constructions of stoves, composed of eartheaware, or earthenware and metal combined, for heating and cooking, in which these bulb gas-burners are employed for the production and radiation of heat.

Chims.—1. The construction of gas burners of pipeclay, or other suitable argillaceous material, perforated with holes, and adapted to the production and radiation of heat by the application of gas. —2. The construction of stoves of earthenware, or other argillaceous material, with a dauble casing for the passage of air in combination with gas burners constructed as before described. —3. The construction of cooking stoves or overs of earthenware, or other argillaceous material, and combination with gas burners constructed as before described.

tructed as before described.

ELIJAH GALLOWAY, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, engineer: For improvements in furnaces.

Chaima.—1. Causing the fire-bars to rise and fall, in combination with a to-and-free oughtudinal motion, so as to advance the fuel from the front to the back, and throw the fuse over into the pit.—2. Cirring motion, by eccentrics, to cause the rising and failing, and to-and-free motions of the fire-bars.——

and to-and-fro motions of the fire-bars.

WILLIAM HARDLEY, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, confectioner; Gronge Dungan, Battersea, engineer: and Alexarous M'Glassian, Long-acre, engineer: For improvements in railway breaks. The patentees describe and claim a peculiar construction o break, the skip of which is forced underneath the wheel—between it and the rail—so at to partially lift the wheel, and allow the carriage to slide along apon the skiff. The breaks may be supported in pairs by a rod running on the axies of the wheels, or on a connecting rod underneath the carriage. The breaks are worked in the usual way.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

LIST OF PATENTS compared to the mean of producing motive power.

G. Jenkins, of Nassau-street, Soho, Middlesex, gentiemen, ...

T. Edmondson, Salford, Lancaster, printer, improvements in the manufacture of raflway and other tickets, and in machinery or apparatus for marking raflway and other tickets.

W. J. Horsfall, and T. James, both of the Mersey Steel and fron Works, Toxieth-park, Liverpool, Lancaster, for improvement in the rolling of troe and other metals.

S. O. Lieter, of Manufajam, near-actadord, York, and G. E. Donishorpe, of Leeds, in the same county, manufacturer, for improvements in preparing and combing wood and other throus materials.

R. Milligan, of Harden, near Bingley, York, manufacturer, for an improved mode of treating certain floated warp or weft, or both, for the purpose of producing ornamented treating certain floated warp or weft, or both, for the purpose of producing ornamented.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.
T. Hook, Now-cut, Lambeth, portable bed-room fire-escape.
W. Sellers, Sheffield, saw-buck.
Ritchie and Son, Edinburgh, printing and embossing machine.
Daniel, William, and Thomas Bentley, Margate, Kent, spiral syring compasses.
J. and W. Vokins, John's-street, Oxford-street, revolving standard follo frame,
rints, drawings, &c.
Haldane and Rae, Edinburgh, part of a tap for drawing off liquids.
A. Robertson, Renfrew, an apparatus for weighing, measuring, and registering.
John Les Blane, Haddersheld, cheets expanding and equilsing apparatus.
J. Wood, Stockport, shuttle-weight, an dthread or yarn presser.—Mechanics' Magaz

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PRE TON AT THE COSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 14 6—Buddle's West Hartley 14 9—Carr's Hartley
15—Chester Main 14 3—Davison's West Hartley 15—East Adair's Main 13 6—Hastings
Hartley 15—Holywell 16—New Tanfield 13 6—Jûl Tanfield 13—Ord's Redheugh 13—
Ravensworth West Hartley 15—South Fearetti 12 6—Tanfield Moor 14 6—Tanfield Moor
Butes 13—Townley 14 6—Walker's Princrose 12 6—West Hartley 15—West Wylam 14
—Wall's-End Acorn Close 15—Brown 13 9—Bewicke and Co. 15 9—Burraton Killingworth 15—Hotspur 14 9—Hebburn 14 9—Northunbertand 14 9—Original Gibbon 14 6
—Eden Main 16—Lambton Princrose 16 3—Bell 15 6—Belmont 16 3—Braddyll 16 9—
Hetton 17 3—Haswell 17 6—Jonassohns 14 6—Lambton 16 9—Lumley 16 6—Russell's
Hetton 16 9—Stewart's 17 3—Whitwell 15 3—Caradoc 16—Cassop 16—Fox's Hartlepool
14 4—Heselden 15 6—Heugh Hall 16 9—Hartlepool 71 3—Kellon 16 9—South Hartlepool
16 3—Thornley 16—West Hartlepool 14 9—West Hetton 15 3—Whitworth 14—Adaidde
Tess 16—Cowndon Tees 16—Maclean's Tess 14 3—Seymout Tees 15 3—South Durham

Hetton 16 9—State 17 17 - Whitwell 18 9—Hartieppool 17 3—Kellon 16 9—South Hartieppool 16 3—Thornley 16 - West Hartieppool 18 9—West Hetton 15 3—Whitworth 14—Adelaide Tees 16—Cowndon Tees 16—Maclean's Tees 14 3—Seymout Tees 18 3—South Durham 15—Tees 17—West Cornforth 15—Birchgrove Grajgola 21 6—Cowpen Hartiey 15—Derwentwater Hartley 15—Bhys at market, 199; sold 103.

WEDNESDAY.—Baddle's West Hartley Notherton 16—Resolven Steam 23—Sidney's Hartley 15—South Peareth 199; sold 103.

WEDNESDAY.—Baddle's West Hartley 15—Carr's Hartley 15—Davison's West Hartley 15—East Adair's Main 19 6—New Tanfield 13 3—Ord's Redebeugh 13—Ravenaworth West Hartley 15—South Peareth 12 6—Tanfield Moor 14—Tanfield Moor Butte's 13—West Wylam 14 3—Wylam 14 9—Eden Main 16 and 16 3—Well's-End Lambton Primrose 16 6—Brown 14—Bewicke and Co. 16—Hospur 15 3—Northumberland 15 3—Behont 16 6—Braddyll 17—Hetton 17 6—Haswell 16 6—Jonasobin's 14 6—Lambton 27 7—Russell's Hetton 17—Stewart's 17 3—Whitwell 15 6—Carados 16—Cassop 16—Hartley 15—Down's West Hartley 15 —West Hartley 15—Ships at market, 130; sold, 69.

FRIDAY.—Baddle's West Hartley 15—Carr's Hartley 15—Davison's West Hartley 15—Howard's West Hartley Notherton 15—Resolven Steam 22—Sidney's Hartley 15—Toward's West Hartley Notherton 15—Resolven Steam 22—Sidney's Hartley 15—Toward's West Hartley Notherton 15—Resolven Steam 22—Sidney's Hartley 16—Tanfield Moor 14—Tanfield Moor Butte's 13—West Wylam 14—Wylam 14 6—Wall's-End Brown 14—Gesforth 16 6—Hedley 15 3—Morrison 15 3—Ortimal Gilbson 14 9—Percy 15—Eden Main 15 5—Lambton 17—Russell's Hetton 17—Stewart's 17 6—Carados 16—Cassop 16—Heugh Hall 16 9—Kellon Primross 16 G—Bald 15 6—Whit Worth 14—Adelaide Tees 16 6—Resolwan 15 6—Wall's-End Brown 14—Seam Main 16 9—Kellon 17—Russell's Hetton 17—Stewart's 17 6—Carados 16 6—Seam 17 3—Birchgrove Graigola 21—Hartley 15—West Hartley 15—South Durham 15 3—Tees 17 3—Birchgrove Graigola 21—Hartley 15—West Hartley 15 5—South Durham 15 3—Tees 17 3—Birchgrove Graigola 21—Hartley 15—South Durham 15 3—Tees 17 3—Birchg

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Gurrent Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

Minns.—An average amount of business has been transacted this week, and be market generally continues firm, with an inquiry for shares in most of our

the market generally continues firm, with an inquiry for shares in most of our leading mines.

Alfred Consols and Wheal Tremayne are represented to have improved, particularly the former, in the 60 fm. level, where the lode is now worth 70L per fm. South Tolgus, Treviskey and Barrier, South Frances, Condurrow, and Devon Great Consols, have been in request during the week.

Botallack is reported to have improved, and shares have been sought for at a considerable advance on our former quotation.

The directors of the Devon Great Consols, at their meeting yesterday, declared a dividend of 5120L, or 5L per share, being for net profits arising from sales of ores raised in the months of November and December last. After payment of the dividend, there remains in hand a balance of 21,639L 2s. 7d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and Exchequer bills applicable to the general purposes of the company. The improvements in the Devon Great Consols, referred tolby Mr. J. H. Murchison, in his elaborate and highly interesting account of the mines, published in our Journal of the 2d instant, have been confirmed by Cept. James Richards's report to the directors, dated the 20th inst. The following are its principal features:—In the 90 fm. level west the lode is worth, for the whole length of the sink (9 ft.), 84c per fm. In Hawke's winze, below the 80 fm. level west, the lode is also improved, and is worth, for the length of the winze (9 feet), 120L per fm. In the cross-cut south, in the 40 fm. level, at Wheal Maria, the branch has been cut through, and is 14 fms. wide, worth 15L per fm. The 55 fm. level, at Wheal Fanny, is improving both in character and quality, and is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze below the 45 fm. level west the lode is in a splendid course of ore, worth, for the length of the sink (9 fms.), 270L per fm. At Wheal Josiah, the winze below the 45 fm. level west the lode is in a splendid course of ore, worth, for the length of the sink (9 fms.), 270L per fm. At Wheal Josiah, the winze below the 90 fm.

of good orey work, worth 1½ tons per fin. At Richards's shaft the 90 east is mach improved, being a good course of ore, worth 6 tons per fin. In a new winze sinking below the 90 fin. level east, there is a course of ore worth 6 tons per fathom.

By private and official letters from Tincroft, we learn that the mine continues progressively improving, important discoveries having been made during the week. At North Tincroft engine-shaft, the lode is worth 50l. per fin. The 100 fin. west is worth 40l. per fin., with a lode 6 ft. wide, and no north wall. The 90 west is worth 45l. per fathom; 3 ft. of the lode is solid. Grant's lode is worth 70l. per fin. Chappel's lode, in the 100 west, is worth 25l. per fin., and a winze under this level is now worth 20l. per fin.

It will be perceived that the Court Grange Company have commenced selling cres, and which, it is expected, will be continued monthly. The first lot, of 15 tons, was sold to Sims, Williams, and Co., at 16l. which, we believe, was a higher price than was anticipated they would realise.

Among the several mines which have recently been brought before the public, we may notice Caradon Vale, whose prospects are deemed highly favourable. The share list, we learn, is now nearly completed.

Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy Consols, adjoining Wheal Friendship, we learn, see about to be resumed, under very promising circumstances, and a largo number of shares have already been subscribed for.

The meeting of Wheal Buller adventurers was held on Tuesday last, when the accounts for January and February were passed, and adividend of 12l. 10s. per share declared. The mine was represented to have considerably improved, and dividends of 20l. per share were promised in future—Balance from last account, 576! 10s. 3d.; ores sold (less dues), 5861! 9s. 2d. = 2733! 7s.—Costs and merchants' bills, 635l. 3s.; by dividend of 12l. 10s. per share, 1600l.: leaving balance in hand, 488l. 4s.

The usual two-monthly meeting of the Consolidated Mines was held at the mine of 81l. 2s. There are

deriaking with energy and perseverance, management.

At West Tolgus and Treloweth meeting, the accounts for the 12 months ending February showed a balance of 250£ 8s. 3d. against the company. The shares were increased to 940, and a call of 10s, per share made.

At Caradon Wheal Hooper account meeting, according to the statement of assets and liabilities, a balance of 474£ 7s. 5d. was found against the company. The remaining shares were quadrupled, making them 572, and a call of 5s. per share made. The agent's report advises an important improvement in the 50 fathom level east, on Daw's lode, and the prospects generally are considered now chesting.

50 fathom level east, on Daw's lode, and the prospects generally are considered more cheering.

At West Wheal Tressury account meeting, for five months, a balance of 1482t. was found against the mine; but for the erection of a new engine-house, and other requisite machinery, a profit of 428t. 11s. 11d. would have accrued. The shares were increased to 1024. The mine is represented in a progressing and improving position and likely to pay costs by the end of the year. Upwards of 3000t. worth of ore have been sold since August last.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands since our last:—Devon Great Consols, Treviskey and Barrier, Tincroft, South Tolgus, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Trehane, Penzanes Consols, East Gumis Lake, Kirkcudbright, South Tamar, Bedford United, East Tamar, Condurrow, Alfred Consols, Tremayne, Herodsfoot, Stray Park, Spearne Consols, Balleswidden, Botallack, Eagair Liee, South Wheal Frances, &c.

In Foreign Mines, the principal business transacted has been in St. John del Bey, Copiapo, United Mexican, Linares, Santiago, Cobre, &c. The Linares report, to the 9th inst., advises the operations as progressing in a satisfactory manner. The water is in fork to upwards of 3 fathoms under the Rt fm. level. The tribute pitches are looking well, and the dressing-floors in reviews of propagation.

31 fm. level. The tribute pitches are looking well, and the dressing-floors in course of preparation.

The Alten Mining report for January gives the estimated produce for the mouth at 143 tons of copper ore. The general appearances of the mines are of a very favourable character, and although no important improvements have been advised since the last report, we find no unfavourable alteration has taken place.

The Worthing Mining Company have received reports to the 9th and 27th Mov., 1849. An official survey of the property had been held on the 26th of Nov., and the line of operations for the effectual and immediate development of the mines agreed upon. The reports are altogether of a very interesting nature, and will be given next week, having arrived too late for this Number-Advices have been received by the Australian Mining Company, with full reports of the progress of the works at the Tungkillo Mine. The quantity of ore broken from the commencement to Dec. 7th, was 1450 tons—700 tons of which in the mine was estimated at 28 per cent. for copper, and 750 tons at surface, from 10 to 12 per cent. sanitable for colonial smelting. The accounts, upon the whole, are satisfactory.

Source Australia.—Advices from Adelaide to the 10th of Dec. have been

BOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Advices from Adelaide to the 10th of Dec. have been received, from which it appears, that the smelting of copper is growing into an important business, and likely to supersed the shipment of orea to England. The export list shows that 10,488 ingots, and 2144 cakes had been sent by one vessel to India, where there is a ready sale for any quantity in reason. The California fever had reached South Australia, and numbers were preparing to leave the colony for the gold country. Two ships were laid on, and appwards of 300 passongers were engaged, at 15t per head. The Ascendans had sarrived from Plymouth, with 278 enugrants, all well. Wool was quoted at 9d. to 1s. per pound; wheat, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel. The last prices published for mining shares were—Adelaide, 1t 5s.; Belvidere, 3t.; Burra Burra (which was as good as ever), 142t.; Enterprise, 5t.; Mount Remarkable, 12t.; North Kapunda, 1t 10s.; Paringa, 1t. 10s.; Port Lincolin, 6t.; Princess Royal, 55t.; Royal Mining Company, 7t.; Wheal Gawler, 12t.; Wheal Maria, 3t. 10s. Among the new mines which have been taken up, may be mentioned Nairne, Wheal Graniger, Wheal Maria, &c. The Adelaide Smelting Company have determined to increase their capital, by an issue of 2000 new abarcs, at 5t. each.

We learn from Lsunceston (28th November, wid Adelaide), that the smelting company proposed to be started in Van Diemen's Land had been abandened.

PORTYPHIDD.—Great rejoicings were made here on Wednesday last, by the workmen employed at Mr. John Edmund's colliery, at Pwilgwain Pit. It appeared that a new vein of coal, about 4 ft. thick has been discovered, after considerable expense, in erecting engines, &c., had been incurred by the spirited proprietor.—Monmouthshire Merilis.

1	PRICES OF M	INING SHARES.
J	BRITISH MINES.	BRITISH MINES-confinued.
H	LEAST THE SHALL BE SHALL BE SHOULD B	Shares Company Paid Price
1	1000 Abergwessin 9 0	138 South Carador 198 34 34
1	1024 Arundell 24	1100 South Dolcoath 8 1
1	Shares Company Paid Frice	256 South Molton 7 12 13
1	128 Bainoon Consols 423 50	1024 South Plain Wood 1 5
1	905 Barristown 54 4 5 3650 Bawden 4 4 6000 Benibury 1 1 4000 Bedford 54 5	256 South Tolgus 16135 140
1	4000 Bedford	256 South Trelawny 281 8
1	1280 Birch Tor & Vitifer 104 64 7	128 South Wheal Basset - 201 - 540
	8000 Blasnavon 50 10	256 South Wh. Josiah 2 34 4
1	1024 Bodmin Consols 3 34	100 South Tamar 19s 3 3 188 South Caradion 5 200
-	4000 Bedford 3 kg 5 kg	280 Spearne Moor 30 40 280 Spearne Moor 30 40 128 Spearne Consols 10 60 266 St. Aubyn and Grylls 2½ 5 34 St. Ivos Consols - 80 128 St. Michael Peakivel 5 10½ 999 St. Minver Consols 1 6 1000 Stray Park 43 24 25 2600 Tampar Consols 2 64 7
1	100 Botaliack 50	256 St. Aubyn and Grylls. 22. 5
1	120 Brewer	128 St. Michael Penkivel . 5 . 101
1	- Ditto ditto, scrip 10 10	999 St. Minver Consols 1 6
1	107 Budnick Consols 524 12	9600 Tamar Consols 3 64 7
1	1000 Callington 22 44 5	10240 Tavistock Consols 4 4
1	20000 Cameron's Steam Coal 7 1	6000 Tincroft
1	120 Brewer 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1000 Stray Park 43 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
1	1000 Carn Brea 15 115 120	5000 Tregeare 1 1 256 Tregorden 31 7 8
1	1000 Carthew Consols 11 . 7	256 Trehane
1	500 Comblawn 54 41	2000 Trenance 3
1	500 Comblawn	2000 Tremance 3
1	1000 Coomba Valley Overvy 5 6	
1	1000 Coopper Bettom 74	512 Trethevy Copper 1 . 1 2
1	1000 Copper Bettom	512 Trethevy Copper 1 12 2 1000 Tyliwyd 2 2 200 United Mines 50 150 160
1	128 Creeg Braws 120 30	250 Wellington Mines 22 . 25 30 130 128 West Buller 10 445 450 256 West Caradon 20 96 312 West Fowey Consols . 40 . 12 1024 West Par Consols 5
-	and Cusate stine 151	256 West Caradon 20 96
-	1000 Cwm Erfiu	1024 West Par Consols
1		
1	1024 Devon Great Consols 1 225 230 1000 Dhurode 2 5 182 Dolcouth 30 50	512 West Providence 9 164 17 20
-		
1	00000 Durham County Coal. 45 . 9 3000 Dyingwin 10 15 1020 East Alvenney 24 . 5 2500 East Birch Tor 3 3	512 West Wheal Frances 1 § . 10 255 West Wh. Friendship . 9 . 8 8845 West Wheal Jewel 12 2 § 2 8 940 West Tolgus&Treloweth 12 3
1	1020 East Alvenney 24 5	3845 West Wheal Jewel 12 24 28 3
ľ	1024 East Buller 2 04 6	
1	110 Past Canadan A7 . A7	
1	2048 East Crowndale 74 14 4000 East Gunnis Lake Junc. 4 4 14 14 128 East Pool 15 60 5 734 9000 East Tamar Consols 19s. 14 14	107 Wheal Adams
1	9000 East Tamar Consols 19s 1	256 Wheal Albert 10 1
	94 East Wheal Crofty 125 65 128 East Wheal Rose 50 450 500 — East of Scotland Iron Co. 5 14	128 Wheal Ann
5	199 East Wheel Seton 14 10	256 Wheal Benny 144 2
4	1280 Esgair Liee	256 Wheal Benny
	494 Fowey Consols 40 48	
7	256 Garras	182 Wheat Elizabeth 9 22 224
1	256 Garras	182 Wheal Elizabeth 9 .22 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3
1	2500 Georgia Consols (Tin) # . 1# 256 Gommena	388 Wheal Franco 27 11 12 1900 Wheal Grose 3s 54
	256 Grambler & St. Aubyn 80 6	100 Wheat Henry 35 45
		112 Wheat Margaret 79 185
-	512 Gt. Wh. Kough Tor Con. 245. 20 5000 Growa Slate Company. 5. 5 1626 Gustavus Mines 3 2‡ 3	100 Wheat Honry
	256 Hawkmoor 124 70	360 Wheal Oak 254 5
1	626 Gustavas Milles	360 Wheal May 4 5 5 360 Wheal Penhale 1 6 210 Wheal Prospect 4 7
1		128 Wheal Rose 60 3
10	0000 Hibernian 124 1g	128 Whoal Rose
1	200 Keswick 10 10	180 Wheat Sisters 351 5
1	024 Kingsett and Bedford. 11.44	512 Wheal Sophia 54 6
	048 Lamineroos Wit. Marin 9 44	128 Wheal Squire (St. Erth) — 5 128 Wheal St. Ann — 50 · 50 1400 Wheal Trescoli — 62 · 7 250 Wheal Trescoli — 62 · 7 250 Wheal Trescoli — 72 · 85 873 256 Wh.Tremaine(St. Ervan) 94 · 74 256 Wh.Tremaine(St. Ervan) 94 · 74 26 Theal Tremayne — 94 · 74 267 Wheal Tryphena — 60 27 Wheal Tryphena — 60 28 Wheal Vlow (Perranz.) 14 184 Wheal Vyyyan — 60
13	256 Lelant Consols 47 25 26	200 Wheal Trelawny 7585 874
	160 Levant	1024 Wheal Tremayne 94 74 8
. 1	000 Llwynmalees 9 10	267 Wheal Tryphena 40 624
	253 Lostwithiel Consols 23 10	128 Wheal Vlow (Perranz.) 14 14
6	000 Marke Valley 10 4 1 000 Mendip Hills 34 3 34	184 Wheal Vyvyun G0
00	128 Metha	FOREIGN MINES
-0	256 New East Crowndule. 3‡. 5	5000 Alten Mining Company 14427 22
1	140 North Roskear 5½ 150 262 North Wh. Leisure 1½ 2 512 North Wheal Vor 2	20000 Australian
	512 North Wheal Vor 24	12000 Cobre Copper Co 40 33 34
		20000 General Mining Ass'n. 20 . 13 134
10	128 Par Consols	4000 Guadalcanal 5 1 1 1 2000 Ditto Preferential 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
6	gui Poiniant & Grangwen 3 3 1	
H	000 Penybank and Erglodd 4 5	5051 Mexican Company 594 —

| 1000 Penybank and Erglodd 4 | 5 |
1024 Penzance Cousols -- -- 22 3d. 4 4 |
5000 Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy | 1 | 5 |
5000 Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy | 1 | 5 |
5000 Rhomelddolk-Bacheiddonio -- 10 |
5000 Rhymney Iron -- 50 | 13 |
5000 District Strict Stri

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Names of Railways. Length. Present ac- Price Last Trafic Returns.

•	-an himow ways arrestmy conte	1850	1849	tual cost.	p. share	Div.	1850	1849
1	Aberdeen		16	1,000,547	104	-	€ 958	
•	Beifust and Ballymena		374	514,968	174	5	1378	482
•	Birkenhead, Lancashire,& Chesh.		19	1,256,306	.37	5	803	804
1	Bolton, Blackburn, & West Yorksh.		=	914,521	54	-	442	
f	Bristol and Exeter	84	75	2,833,184	674	34	3456	
ı	Caledonian	160	1141	5,149.320	10	3	6010	
t	Chester and Holyhead	944	84	3,358,217	9	4	1321	
ı	Dablin and Drogheda	35	354	778,565	261	-	963	
ı	Dublin and Kingstown	7#	75	395,915		6	633	
'n	Dundee, Pertli, & Aberdeen June.	474	478	660,180	81 4	8	1016	
•	East Anglian (Lynn to Ely)	61	67	-1,247,446	14	-	649	
f	East Lancashire	751	24	2,938,887	81 9	5	2701	2103
3	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	322	295	13,139,156	78	-	14395	12781
d	Eastern Union	95	504	1,782,703	44	-	1910	1123
4	Edinburgh and Glasgow	574	591	2,923,199	244	4	3020	3451
4	Edinburgh and Northern	70	34	2,241,276	7.	2	2162	1732
d	Glasgew, Paisley, and Ayr	1024	74	2,574,330	494	8	2791	2611
ı	Glasgow, Palsley, & Greenock	23	23	852,846	114	24	947	935
4	Gt. Northern & East Lincolnshire	143	1.00	5,138,756	74	5	2829	1635
1	Gt. Southern & Western, Ireland	188	1101	3,552,589	274	61	8906	2976
ä	Great Western	230	2064	11,867,042	874	4	13914	17126
a	Lancaster and Carlisle	90	1 70	1,476,102	51 52	4	3241	2033
g	Laucashice and Yorkshire	219	127	10,063,862	37	3	11813	11557
9	Liverpool, Crosby, & Southport	13	-	84,455	5		115	73
ð	London and North Western	4784	428	26,251,635	1054	5	40145	37395
ı	London and Blackwall	54	172.5	1,299,675		1-12	599	452
1	London, Brighton, & South Coast	1714	1624	6,502,600	80	44	7924	7243
ı	London and South-Western	242	194	8,651,353	654	34	8706	8181
1	Londonderry and Enniskillen	144	143	187,738	16	-	158	166
1	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnsh.	1604	941	6,598,260	14	5	4908	3160
1	Midland Company	4924	4234	15,133,779	894	544	21047	20233
1	Midland Great Western (Irish)	50	364	725,332	224	41	1005	1060
Н	Monklands	36	-	486,245	-	6	11 22 11	1100
1	North British	135	83	3,649,055	9	3	3223	2650
1	Scottish Central	454	-	1,364,228	124	5	1212	963
1	Shrewsbury and Chester	48	23	969,618	8		1206	1375
t	Shropshire Union	30	-	2121 300,3110	3	-1	427	200
1	South Devon	571	29	1,927,686	64	5	1611	1413
1	South-Eastern	188	165	8,666,007	16	31	8268	6622
1	Taff Vale	38	40	879,110	-	64	1933	1981
ı	Ulster	36	36	723,829	451	-	819	674
ı	Waterford and Limerick	25	1200	812,894	- municipality	-	1945-320	-
۱	West Cornwall	13	MIN'S	207,772	7-30.10	240	235	239
۱	Whitehaven Junction	12	12	169,852	94	1.1	208	11-
ı	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	2901	242	6,827,849	134	24	12293	11026
	York and North Midlend	260	234	4,983,618	161	11	6552	6782

SILVER-LEAD ORE.

Bidders.	Price p	er 1	fbes.	
Sims, Williams and Co. (purchasers)	£14	9	6	
Thomas Somers		5	6	
Walker, Parker, and Co	. 13	9	0	1746
atemion, and Co.	. 10	v	0	4
TICKETINGS FOR 5 TONS COURT GRANGE (Lieiten-Evan-Hen) Str	VER-LE	AD	Oni	18.
Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)	£15	0	0	7
Sims, Williams, & Co	. 14 1	10	6	
Newton, Keates, and Co		10	0	
Thomas Somers	. 13	5	6	

LEAD ORES

TICESTINGS FOR ABOUT 110 TONS LAXEY LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, March 16.

John P Pontife: Tamar Combin Newton Sims, W Mather	Eyton x and Wood Smelting Company- sartin Smelting Comp , Keates, and Co. Villyams, and Co. and Co. s Somers	Price per To Purchasers Price per To	0 0 6 6 6 6 6 6							
	or strong account account.	Sold	at Abe	rystw	ith					
ditto Cwmystwith Frongoch ditto Nanteos Keswick ditto		70 50 70 50 50 50 37 80	ld in La	£17 16 12 12 12 11 mdon £13	1 16 3 1 6 10 8 5	60006	 Panther Walker, Panther di ditto and Walker, di	Compete Compet	any. er, & any. er.	
ditto ditto . Wheal Mary I	Sold	73 66 54 at L 93	iskeard	£15 15 14 , Ma £18	1 0 10 rch 17	0 0 22.	 Walker, dit	Parke to		Co.

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.		-	Pric	œ.	Mines. Tons. Price.
Devon Gt. Cons. Wh. Josiah	} 107		£7	8	6	West Caradon 90 £11 17
ditto	78		7	13	0	ditto 80 7 12
ditto	77		5	18	6	ditto 78 7 10
ditto	76		8	0	0	ditto 38 5 1
ditto	68		8	6	0	Fowey Consols 7 13
ditto	60		7	10	0	ditto 88 7 9
ditto	48		7	2	0	ditto 61 5 3
ditto	47		5	5	6	ditto 49 2 5
Wh. Fanny	120		5	19	6	Wh. Friendship 7 4
ditto	98		8	0	6	ditto 100 9 15
ditto	90		5	11	0	Poldice 52 4 17 (
ditto	80		5	9	0	ditto 46 4 16 (
ditto	71		6	6	0	ditto 37 4 14 6
ditto	56		5	16	6	Bedford United 7 0
ditto	29		5	17	6	Wh. Busy 25 3 2
Wh. Maria	73		8	19	6	ditto 17 3 16 (
ditto	58		13	15	6	Wh. Maiden 20 5 2 6
ditto	_ 36		6	5	6	Wh.Jowel 11 3 18 6
ditto	31		9	18	0	ditto 5 4 16 6
Wh. Anna Mar ditto	ia 75	****	6	14	6	Todd's Regulus 9 4 8 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons.					Wh. Friendship	213	£	1793	18	6
Wh. Josiah	mon Q				Poldice	135	****	647		6
Wh. Maria 1450	£	10516	6	0	Bedford United	119	****	835	19	6
Wh. Fanny					Wh. Busy	42	****	142	14	6
Wh. Anna Maria					Wh. Maiden	20	****	102	10	o
West Caradon 370	****	3157	16	0	Wh. Jewel	16	****	67	6	0
Fowey Consols 288	****	1770	14	0	Todd's regulus	9		39	16	6
Average Stundard									100	. "

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amou	nr.
Mines Royal	159	£851 7	2
Vivian and Sons	517	3637 6	3
Freeman and Co.	364	2314 2	0
Grenfell and Sons		1885 19	0
Crown Copper Company	40	278 13	2
Sims, Willyams, and Co	426	2834 14	3
Williams, Foster, and Co	733		6
Schneider and Co	121		
and the second s	-		_
Total tons	2662 ₤	19,674 17	6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 858—Consolidated Mines 684—Treviskey 505—Tresavean 383—South Caradon 264—Par Consols 264—South Tolgus 245—Trethellan 242—Perran St. George 290—Wheal Comfort 193—Treleigh Consols 125—Charlestown United Mines 69—Wheal Ellen 60—Wheal Henry 40—Grambler and St. Anbyn 24—Great Polgooth 12—Friendly Mines 5.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 4183 tons.

lines 5.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 4183 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at White's Hotel, Pool.—Mines and Parcels.—
amborne Vean 591—East Wheal Crofty 569—Tincert, 569—North Pool 529—Wheal
eton 521—Wheal Basset 354—Fowey Consols 303—Condurrow 283—Dolcoath 265—
outh Wheal Frances 229—East Pool 218—North Roakear 107—West Fowey Consols 92.
Total quantity of ore to be sold, 4612 tons.

COPPER ORES

Sampled Feb. 27, and Sold at Swansea, March 21, 1850.

Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price
Cobre	68	134 £11	2 6	Kapunda	. 10	994 417	19 (
ditto	67	234 19	119 6	ditto	. 8	434 . 25	0 1
		154 15		ditto	. 0	241	10 6
		214 17		ditto	2	361 30	10
		23 18		ditto	CS.	907 30	1 10
		221 18					
		234 18		ditto			
		224 18					
		132 11		ditto	34	234 19	0 0
				Burra Burra	. 60	264 21	15
ditto					. 53	254 20	13
		2217		ditto	. 26	364 30	1 (
ditto	. 20	174 14	10 0	ditto	22	35 27	17 6
Kapunda				Cuba	63	204 16	. (
ditto	. 31	324 27	0 0	ditto	60	84 6	. (
ditto	. 25	324 26	11 6	Ballymurtagh	30	44	0 6
ditto				ditto	3	424 24	1 7
ditto				Guildford Slag	00	49898	2. 6
ditto				Closten Stee	29	38 2	
ditto				Gloster Slag	19	338 26	9 0
				Cronebane		421 34	1 0
ditto	. 14	402 35	2 6	Tigrony	3	421 34	1 0

Cobre 694 £10,663 14 6 Ballymurtagh 33 £195 18 Kapunda 205 5557 1 0 Guildford Slag 29 63 16 ditto 194 3396 4 6 Gloster Slag 15 396 18 Burra Burra 16 3795 10 0 Crobeane 3 102 3 Cuba 123 1417 4 0 Tigrony 3 102 3

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. English Copper Company. 1.4 £ 3328 8 0 Freeman and Co. 57 1524 10 6 6 6 6 6 655 7 3 0 8 0 5 4655 7 3 6 557 9 0 4 5677 9 0 0 4 404 5677 9 0 Williams, Foster, and Go. 245 4702 2 0 Milliams, Foster, and Go. 56 1153 17 9 0 Milliams, Foster, and Go. 71 1613 2 6 1613 2 6 1613 2 6 1613 2 6 1613 2 6 1613 2 6 1615 1 1 1613 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</t

ditto 71,

ACCIDENTS-(Continued).

Tysearnhayle.—J. Hodge was killed, and J. Rodda dangerously injured, by the prema-ure explosion of a blast. Liangyfeisch.—David Thomas was killed in the Graig Cwm Colliery by a fall of coal. Aberywayer.—A collier was killed here by a fall of coal.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY

nber of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week anding March 16, was—No. of passengers, 19,113. —Amount of money, £79 12s. 9d.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be solved, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

'R. E." (Marchester)—A letter, addressed to our office, will be forwarded to the parties from whom we obtained the quotation—Pipe lead, 19t. 10s. per ton, free on board.

Rr. H. Poole (Abbion Mines, Nows Soxia) write on the subjects of the survoid harometer, in which communication, he informs us, he generally keeps his 'in its case, on its back, by the side of a common barometer, and its readings vary from 4 to 8 handredths of an inch lewer than the uncertain barometer, and its readings vary from 4 to 8 handredths of an inch lewer than the uncertain barometer, and its readings to a tenth less than when lying in the case; turned round until the snapension ring is horizontal, it reads 75 hundredths of a tenth less; and when turned upside down, or lying on its face, it reads a full tenth less than the mercurial barometer." We have not had any great experience with the aneroid; but it appears to us that a difference of 0'04 in, during the range of a season, is small, and probably may arise from eccentricity in the centre, which should be allowed for; as also for temperature, as is usual with the best mercurial barometer. The difference of its reading between the horizontal and vertical pes itous baing 0'02's, we also think but triling; but, whatever the difference, it should be observed, and allowed for when necessary. We have had considerable correspondence on this subject; but we believe M. Vidi, in the first instance, never had an idea of holding it out as a scientific instrument; he only desired to supersede that unworthy and unscientific instrument; the wired barometer, and has not only completely succeeded, but the aneroid has been found to possees properties of much greater value than was at first suspected by its inventor; and, as it is impossible to foresee whether it may not receive important improvements, we should be sorry to see a germ of selence runched in the

ALFRED CONSIGN.—In a notice of this mine, in our City Article last week, it was stated that a call had been made of 20s. per share; it should have been 10s., as correctly stated in the report of the meeting. The call, we may observe, would not effect permanent holders; but to be paid only on those shares about to be transferred.

manent notices; but to be paid only on those shares about to be transferred.

**J.D." (sear Manchestry).—We have made enquiries of a practical mechanical engineer acquainted with such machines, who has never heard of one capable of registerings the weight and number of carts, as required by our correspondent. Weigh-bridges, as thereto constructed, have been on the principle of the steel-yard, and in these the inhrent necessity of shifting the weight would render registration difficult. On other principles—the spiral spring, for instance, there would be no difficulty in constructing a correct and self-registering apparatus.

a correct and self-registering apparatus.

A Secretary "(Breat-street).—The advanturers of Great Wheal Alfred disbursed 80,000 to unwaier the mine, and put is into working order; it was not abandoned until after Mr. John Taylor had called in a number of agents, who unanimously reported that the mine could not at that period be advantageously worked to pay costs. The Alfred Consols now at work are almost within a stone's throw of the Great Wheal Alfred. The ores obtained were subshired.

ores obtained were sulphureds.

We have received a further communication from our correspondent Mr. Motley, on the Tubular Bridges, which shall appear in our next publication. Mr. M. has also promised, in addition to his splendid model alluded to, another model of the inflexible suspension plun, and also one of his plan of under suspension, which we shall with pleasure permit to be inspected at our office by any who may be desirous of seeing them.

R. M. Clinton (Rathfaraham).—The patent spiral buffer springs may be obtained on application to Mr. J. Brown, Atlas Steel-Works, Sheffield.

18. At Clinton (teamamanan).—The patient spiral ouner springs may be obtained on application to Mr. J. Brown, Alias Steel-Works, Sheffield.

"Miner" (Redruth).—The gold mine of Beresof is situated three leagues north-east of Ekaterinbourg, at the face of the Ural Mountains, on the Asiatic side. It is famous for the chromate of lead, discovered there in 1776, and worked in the following years, as also for some arrea varieties of minerals. The ore of Beresof is a cavernous hydrate of Iron (bog ore), presenting here and there some small striated cubes of hepatic iron, and occasionally some pyrites. It contains a parts of native gold in 160,000. This deposit appears to have a great analogy with the deposits of iron ore of the same region. It constitutes a large vein, running from north to south, encased in a formation of gnets, hornblende, schista, and serpentine, which does not appear to dip to any considerable depth. It becomes poor, in proportion to its distance from the surface. The exploitations, which is in the open air, has been carried on since the year 1776. The gold is extracted from the ore by stamping and washing. In 1786, 500 marks were collected; but in the preceding years it was much smaller. Belse of chromate of iron have also been discovered in these mountains. The beautiful plates of mica, known in mineral collections under the name of Muscovy tale, come from the Ural. The explorations for them are carried on near the Lake Ischebarkoul, on the eastern flank of the Ural chain. Twenty-few leagues north of Ekaterinboury, near the town of Mourzinsk, there occur numerous veins, containing several varieties, of beryl, topaz, emerald, and amethyst, in graphic granite.

mingraphic granite.

Raiph Scurfield (Sunderland).—Coal has been found in so many places on the coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand, or New Munster, that the existence of some important coal fields seems to be very probable. Two of the places in which coal is stated to have been most abundant, are in the vicinity of Mussacre Bay and of Otage; but in the hills near Wanganui, on the west coast of North Island, or New Ulster, one very thick bed has been seen. In Van Diemen's Land two deposits of coal have been discovered—the South Eak Basin, supposed to agree in character with the Newcastle Easin of New South Wales, and the Jerusalem Basin, not far from Hobart Town on the east, which is said to afford anthracite. In addition to these, the governor reported, in a despatch dated 6th November, 1648, that excellent coal was said to have been discovered at Schouten Island, on the cast coast of Van Diemen's Land.

vrn.—In our Journal of last week the report of this company was inserted eading of Wheal May—the mistake arose through both reports coming from without being properly distinguished.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed-

To the Editor,

Mining Journal Office,

Mining Journal Office,

So, Fleet-Street, London.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmen Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Sagette.

LONDON, MARCH 23, 1850.

he Mining Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Floct-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The grand banquet at the Mansion House on Thursday evening last, given by the LORD MAYOR as a commemoration, or introduction, to the forthcoming great Exhibition of the Industry of all Na tions, in 1851, was never surpassed in splendour, or importance, by any previous gathering within its walls. The civic hospitality was not, on this occasion, displayed as congratulatory of some blood-stained victory, obtained at the cost of the lives and treasure of the country, and the tears and groans of the widow and the fatherless; nor was it one of those passing pageants which gladdens the giddy and the vain, as each festive season makes its annual round. Far higher were its objects; this meeting was called together as anticipatory of a forth-coming event, which will tend to unite nations in the bonds of amity objects; this meeting was called together as anticipatory of a forthcoming event, which will tend to unite nations in the bonds of amity
and peace, to develope to the fullest extent the ingenuity and capabilities of the human mind; and to hasten that time when men "shall
beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning
hooks." To ascertain the general feelings of the country towards
the proposed exhibition, by uniting in one spot, and on one occasion,
representatives from every town, and of every interest; and most
satisfactorily was the appeal of the Lord Mayor responded to. There
were presented to Prince Albert, at a levee held by him 122 Mayors
and other civic dignitaries of English towns, the Lords Provost of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, with seven Provosts of other towns in Scotland; and from Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Mayors of
Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. Prince Albert's suite consisted
of the Archishop of Canterburg, Marquisses of Landows, Sirs J. Graham, G. Grey, Colonels C.B. Phipps, and SaltsBUEY, Lords Palmerston, Carlisle, Grey, and Clippen; Bishop of
Londows, Sirs J. Graham, G. Grey, Colonels C.B. Phipps, and C. Grey,
W. E. Gladdons, E. Seq., M.P., and Colonel Bouverie, Groom in Waiting.
There were present also the principal of the foreign Ministers, the commissioners for conducting the exhibition, the aldermen, masters of city companies, chairmen of committees of Common Council, with representatives
from the Universities, East India Company, Bank of England, and other
public bodies. The Egyptian Hall was magnificently fitted up for the occasion, and contained emblems for every district, among which shome conspicuously the mining counties of Cornwall, Devon, Northumberland, Durspicuously the mining counties of Cornwall, Devon, Northumberland, Durham, Derby, York, &c.

The health of Prince Albert, and success to the Exhibition of 1851

was drunk with much enthusiasm, and his Royal Highness in reply observed that it was highly gratifying to find that his suggestion had met with such universal concurrence and approbation; he considered it the duty of every universal concurrence and approbation; he considered it the duty of every educated man to watch the requirements of the age in which he lived, and to me his individual exertions to further those requirements; no one could doubt for a moment that we were living in a period of wonderful transition, tending rapidly to the accomplishment of that great end to which all history points, the realization of the unity of mankind. The distances which separate nations on the surface of the globe were gradually vanishing before the achievements of science, the acquirement of the languages of all nations are placed within the reach of all, and thought is communicated to distant places with the rapidity of lightning. The great principle of the division of labour, which may be called the moving power of civilization, was being extended to every branch of science, industry, and art; while formerly discovery was wrapt in secrecy, now, no sconer was one made than it was surpassed by competing efforts. The Exhibition of 1851 was to give a true

test, and a living picture, of the point of development at which the whole of mankind had arrived, and new starting point from which all nations will be able to direct their further exertions. The Prince spoke highly to the purpose, and his observations were received with much satisfaction.

Among the usual and numerons toasts which were given, was one of a somewhat novel character at meetings of the wealthy and great, but highly appropriate on the present occasion; it was "the working men of the United Kingdom," given by the Earl of Carlell, who said there was not one person present, from the prince to the magistrate of the smallest town in the realm, but whose comforts, inxuries, even necessaries, and life itself, was not promoted and sustained by the strength of sinew, skill of hand, and resources of the brain, which constitute the wonder-working industry of Britain.

The French ambassador called the meeting the House of Commons of British industry; and it was highly pleasing to hear clergy and laymen, peers and commoners, men of the army and navy, merchants and tradesmen, all united in one common, one holy cause—that of advancing the social happinesse of the human race, and of promoting the comfort and prosperity of all classes of society.

In another column will be found a summary of the discussion In another column will be found a summary of the discussion which took place on Mr. Evan Hopkins's paper, on the "Structure of the Crystalline Rocks of the Andes," at the Geological Society, on the 13th inst., which we published in our last. Notwithstanding the rapid advances which geology has made as a science in the last quarter of a century, every observer who feels himself interested in this sublime science, must notice that there still exists a vast deal quarter of a century, every observer who feels himself interested in this sublime science, must notice that there still exists a vast deal of misconception in the nature of those changes which are continually, slowly, but surely, and obedient to established laws, taking place in the primary rocks. We find many professing to know something of geology, speaking of granite, or other rocks, in a state of incandescence, or liquifaction, from igneous action, and blindly following the Huttonian theory, without a single fact on which to support their inferences. Hitherto in no single instance of underground research has any discovery, confirmatory of igneous action, been made. Heat and moisture, generally in connection with metallic bases, generating electric currents, appear to be the instruments with which Nature works in her mineralogical laboratory. Mr. HOPKINS has boildly struck out of the beaten path; and, following the existing laws of Nature, bases his theory of geology on observed facts, in connection with electro-magnetism, with which we fully concur, and which, however they may be contradicted, cannot be refuted. It is from discussions such as these that great natural truths are brought to light; and we are glad to see Mr. HOPKINS's paper so well received, and the discussion carried on with such spirit. We would call particular attention to the latter, and to communications from Mr. DUMARESQ and others on the same subject, in another column.

In the Mining Journal of Saturday last we inserted a table of returns of deaths and injuries from accidents in mines and collieries, during the year 1849, which, however, must only be taken as approximate to the actual number, there being no really official returns, and the owners and viewers of collieries taking every precaution in their power to hush up and prevent the publicity of these afflicting calamities. From this return, however, there appears no less than 567 violent deaths, of which 312, or upwards of three-fifths, were from explosions of carburetted hydrogen. Before last Saturday's paper had received the impress of these returns, which were then in type, the neighbourhood of Wigan was again alarmed by another of those catastrophes, which spread such weeping and lamentation among our colliery population, a notice of which will be found among the accidents, in another column. By this explosion, 13 human beings were hurried into eternity, and probably from 30 to 40 more, as widows and orphans, left to poverty and despair. As usual, no clue can be obtained to the direct cause of the accident, more than that the gas could be smelt, and the men worked with naked candles, nor does it appear that the jury made any particular investigation as to the state of the workings the patter of the workings the patter of the property and the men worked with naked candles, nor does it appear that the jury made any particular investigation as to the state of the appear that the jury made any particular investigation as to the state of the workings, the nature of the ventilation, or the quantity of air coursed through the workings. The explosion took place—they have evidence sufficient to come to such conclusion; the men are blackened mutilated corpess; their eyes testify to that fact; and, consequently, a simple verdict is returned, just equivalent to "accidental death."

We had hoved on the appointment of Messra, BLACK WELL and Partiture.

come to such conclusion; the men are blackened mutilated corpses; their eyes testify to that fact; and, consequently, a simple verdict is returned, just equivalent to "accidental death."

We had hoped, on the appointment of Messrs. BLACK well and Patility, as inspectors, to have had, ere this, some report from them as to the general state of the collieries in the districts to which they were appointed. Nine months have now passed away; and, as far as the public are aware, we are not in the slightest degree in advance as to improvement in ventilation and working of collieries, or that these inspectors have yet spent a day in the fulfilment of their duties. The Solect Committee in the House of Lords, appointed last session, have gone through the thrice repeated farce of examining a host of witnesses; they have issued a voluminous report, and there the matter rests; and we suppose will rest until a second Haswell explosion rings in their ears, and compols the Government again to make some show of a stir, again to relapse into inertness. In answer to Mr. Will, however, Sir George Grey has stated that he expects the report of the inspectors shortly.

It is, however, pleasing to notice any departure from this laisses faire system, which, like the casis in the desert, occasionally gladdens our senses—we allude to a case, in another column, in which a widow, named WARK, after three years litigation, recovered from the defendants (Messrs. Russell and Bleith) 2001 for herself, and 501 for each of her children—the jury finding that her husband had met his death in the defendants (Messrs. WILLIAMSON—Peter Joxes, the overlooker, acknowledged that the furnace was worked with coal instead of coke; that the tuyères were dangerous, being made of cast-iron; and that it was not improbable such another accident might happen the wext day. The jury in this case found a verdict of "accidental death," but the coroner cantioned Joxes that, as he now went to work with his mind fully informed of the dangers pending in the works, if he di

The last series of accounts which have reached this country from the gold region, which the United States took as a spoila opima out of the hands of enfeebled Mexico, are more reasonable in their statements, and more natural in their tone, than those more extravagant narratives of sudden success, and of immense wealth, which preceded them. Although it is now certain that success does not preceded them. Although it is now certain that success does not attend all who are diligent, nor riches reward all who are persevering, yet enough is known to satisfy whoever is not determined to disbelieve that the Sacramento is the true Pactolus, and that, in this instance, again, the poets have proved themselves the prophets of mankind. When the placers come to be worked in an orderly and instance, again, the poets have proved themserves the propinets or mankind. When the placers come to be worked in an orderly and disciplined manner, their gold, in all probability, will be materially increased; but up to this date the produce of all the searchings is not supposed to exceed 1,500,000l., which, spread over a period of two years, and divided among 3000 participators, which is probably less than the number who have troubled the waters of that region, and split its secondary rocks for the sake of the treasures they cover, would give gold to the amount of no more than 500l. to each as the remuneration for the time they have spent, the toils they have endured, and the health and life which, in numerous cases, has been grievously injured or wholly sacrificed. The beauty of Helen was said to be some compensation for the sacking of Troy; but for the loss of character and health, and life itself, too frequently connected with these diggings, the gold which remains to those who survive the perils connected with winning it, is the most vain and ranishing equivalent that could be devised. We have a better Sacramento at home, calling for a far more limited outlay, and insuring a more settled and permanent remoneration. It is not necessary to call particular attention to the mines of the west of England; for, by the quotations which from week to week mark their shares, they tell their own story, and furnish their own recommendation; but it is quite in our power to lay our

* AL CONT. TO SERVICE

finger upon a little chain of mines in Cornwall in which the value of the 5t. shares has risen, within the current 12 months, to 120t., and shares of a higher original value to a higher premium still; there is, therefore, not the least occasion to traverse two oceans, or to pierce an almost imperious continent, to seek an increase of this world's comforts so universally desired; for all reasonable wishes of that kind, may, in general, find their proper food and aliment within the four corners of this teeming island.

In the Journal of Feb. 9, we inserted a petition, which was in course of signature in South Wales, intended for presentation to Lord John Russell, praying for the establishment of a mining school; a number of these petitions are being prepared in all the mining districts—Durham, Newcastle, Yerkshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire; and we are happy in being able to announce, that Mr. Robert Hunt, of the Museum of Economic Geology, has lately been in Cornwall, with the view of ascertaining the general feeling of mineral landowners, mine proprietors, and agents, with reference to the institution of an establishment for the instruction of young men intended for the mining profession in geology, metallurgy, chemistry, assaying, and practical mining engineering. The success has been very far more encouraging than the results which followed Sir Charles Lemon's munificent offer some few years since would have led us to expect, and the following memorial is, we are informed, in course of signature:— TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN BUSSELL, THE FIRST LORD COMMISS MAJESTE'S TREASURY, ETC.

ing memorial is, we are informed, in course of signature:

To the horizontal is, we are informed, in course of signature:

We, the undersigned, landowners, mineral proprietors, mine agents, and merchants and manufacturers, immediately interested in the mines and mining industry of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, respectfully memorialize your lordship, stating, that these counties produce annually upwards of 150,000 tons of copper ore—equal to nearly 15,000 tons of fine copper. The tin raised from the mines, and the stream works of fluid district, amounts to more than 10,500 tons; and one producting upwards of 7000 tons of lead, yielding nearly 150,000 cas, of silver. Rich from ores to the extent of 60,000 tons a year have been supplied to the coal districts of South Wales, and the north of England. Zinc, manganese, and many other metalliferous ores, are raised in these counties, and the production of arsenie and sulphur is very considerable. The process of working these mines, and of rendering the ore fit for the market, furnishes employment for at least 30,000 men, women, and children, to Cornwall alone; and, beyond this number, a large body of men are employed in our granite districts, patticularly in the preparation of the chima-clay for the potteries. The engineering skill required, both in the construction of large and very early engines used for draining the mines, raising and dressing theore, &c., and also in the actual working of them, demand much accimitie knowledge, mechanical skill, and practical care.

As the successing processuion of mining operations and metalliferous works depands on habits of careful observation and scientific skill, it is of the utmost importance that those to whom their management is intrusted, should have every facility afforded them for acquiring such a knowledge of engineering, practical mechanics, mineralogy, chemistry, physics, geology, &c., as will it them for the efficient discharge of the important duties with which they are intrusted. The wast of such a system of

foundation of an institution for public mining education in this kingdom may be derised.

The new building, constructed for the Museum of Economic Geology, is exceedingly well adapted for the commencement, at least, of this much to be desired institution; and as this Museum and the Geological Survey Department, both under the direction of Sir Hexriy Die La Broms, contains a body of gentlemen highly qualified for teachers in the several branches of science, an addition of a comparatively few to complete the ranks would be all that would be required; and we have no doubt that, once in operation, it will form a nucleus, from which branches would spring out into all the large towns in the mining districts. We shall anxiously watch the progress of these cheering symptoms, and shortly return to the subject.

while the serious attention of the public mind has of late been drawn to the colony of Natal as one of the most desirable of her Majesty's colonial possessions, the promoters of the Natal Company have deemed it a fit time to lay before the public their plan of operations. On reading the prospectus which may be fore us, we find that the company is about to be established, "for the purpose of promoting emigration, for the acquisition and sale of land, and for the encouragement of the cultivation of cotton," &c. At a public meeting, held at the Albion Tavern, on Monday evening, the 11th inst, Mr. Craustophers, the promoter of the company, who has resided for some time at Natal, explained to the meeting the numerous advantages which the colony of Natal held out to the intending emigrant, and which were not possessed by any of our other colonists. The climate, it appears, is one of the finest and most salubrions in the world. The difficulties which present themselves in Australia, and other colonies, and which are almost insuperable (we mean particularly in reference to long-continued drought), are not met with in Natal, as the country is intersected with numerous fivers, whose waters, to use the words of Sir Harry Sairn, "never fail." The soil is capable of producing two, and, in some cases, three crops in the year; and hitherto it has not been the practice to manure the land. The success attending the cultivation of cotton appears certain, though is does not appear to have yet been embarked in on a scale to supply, in any quantity, the British market; but as this is a question of the most vital importance to England, and it is now perfectly clear, by the testimony of parties in Manchester and Liverpool, well able to judge of the matter, that Natal cotton is equal to the best American. Judging from the samples alrendy sent home, we presume that the attention of some of our leading eapitalists will be drawn to the subject, and that within the next three years we may look for a supply of cotton from Natal, that may m

We were slightly grieved, but scarcely surprised, at the brisk attack made by the Cornwall Gazette, a short time since, on the corporation and public of Falmouth. We knew indeed that, whenever that Journal took the whip to its neighbours, it did, drammer-like, poration and public of Falmouth. We knew indeed that, whenever that Journal took the whip to its neighbours, it did, drummer-like, lay about them with an exemplary and edifying vivacity. It will not condescend to that softer and more soothing method of reproof, which leaves no scar behind; when it curses (and the occasions it finds for doing so are tolerably numerous), it curses with the energy of Sir Balam. In the present instance, however, it has vastly overshot its mark, and its arrows are likely to return to its own bosom. The irregularities charged upon the town of Falmouth, and the inattention imputed to the corporation, are points on which the Gazette has been trifled with and deceived. They have no foundation in fact; and, if they had, we are quite certain that no alertness of the magistracy, or the police of that borough, could have prevented what it so reverly condemns. The Editor knows that irregularities and midnight disturbances have taken place in the borough which he illuminates by his teaching, and within how shot, too, of his own chair, which there was not skill nor activity enough in the corporation of Truro to prevent, and that in every place many offensive things may both he done and said, of which all the lamps and lanthorns of a city will not enable him to discover the utterers or the doers. In many things the magistrate must treat to the moral tone, to the sense of propriety of the people, for those results which can be arrived as by no other means. For these lessaravits of society, where they exist, the Editor has a great, an organic remedy. Break up the municipal constitution of Falmouth as it stands, he cries, and extend the constitution of Falmouth as it stands, he cries, and extend the constitution of Falmouth as it stands, he cries, and extend the constitution of Falmouth as it stands, he cries, and extend the constitution of Falmouth as it stands, he cries, and extend the constitution of Falmouth as it stands, he cries, and extend the constitution of Falmouth as it stands, he cries

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orate franchise to the district roundabout—that is, excite in the neighporate franchise to the district roundabout—that is, excite in the neighbourhood something equivalent to a storm to waft a few feathers, or to drown a few flies. The people of that district, however, have a deal too much common sense—too much discernment—to desire, as we believe, anything so preposterous. Great occasions certainly might call for so great a change; bit to think of it as against the imaginary irregularities which fill the mind of the Gazette, is, of all things, impertinent and superfluous. The things alleged against the magistrates and the people of Falmouth, we repeat it, are unfounded and untrue; and they have a just right to complain that their conduct has been set out in false and discreditable colours by one from whom they were entitled to expect a truer representation, and who, if he troubled himself with their affairs at all, should have embodied a statement far more level with the actual circumstances of the case,

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

representation, and wan, it is reconsect summer when these actual circumstances of the case.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

We have received the specification of Messrs. Static and Petric, for their improvements in electric light, which is of great length, and insertised in the usual revoce style of all Chancery closements. We cannot, of course, inflier or our readers the task of walfing through this sea of words, to discover the nature of the several claims, of which there are 161, but all endeavour to render the plans understood by a simple description, as a summary of the whole—1. The invention consists of improved hydro-barometers, the use of which is to place them in this individual battery barometers, the use of which is to place them in this individual battery barometers, the use of which is to place them in the individual battery barometers, the use of which is to place them in the individual battery calls, so that the liquid size can be discerned by inspection, and if can alsen be known whether any cell is becoming more exhausted than the others, or whether any of them are receiving an undue share of liquid.—2. The invention consists of a flexible enclosed capillary syphon, to be used with galvanic lateries; it may be made with lamp yiet, woollen materal, abbestos, bair, wire, &c., enclosed in a tube of vulcanised caoutchouc, which, being awaterproof, protects the material from injury from water, or most dilugacid. This capillary syphon is used to draw the liquids slowly from the tepper of lower part of a cell, and another similar syphon can be used to replenish the same. The peculiarity of this syphon is, that it can take liquid from any depth the lower orifice is placed in, without taking any from above, as ordinary capillary syphon do, nor does it wet the sides of the vesel over which it; passes.—3. Eor the protection of galvanic apparatus, they are sulphurised by a process, which is applicable to most metallic articles, and even to wood, and some other materials. This article is heated to a degree to freely

FRENCH MANUFACTURES.—A tea urn of a very handsome description, being elaborately wrought in solid silver, and believed to be of the value of 1000L, has been imported into this country by a steamer from France. It is understood that this superb specimen of French workmanship is destined for public exhibition, in a collection at present accessible in the metropolis, for the purpose of especially exhibiting specimens of French manufacture. This is one of the first importations of the kind as a specimen.

Whitze Gundowder.—In our last Journal we recorded the discovery of a

the first importations of the kind as a specimen.

WHITE GUNFOWDER.—In our last Journal we recorded the discovery of a new kind of gunpowder, invented lately at Constantinople, a communication respecting which had been forwarded to the Swansea Literary and Scientific Institution. At a recent meeting of the society, Mr. Jenkins submitted to trial small quantities of it. Its peculiarities, as differing from common gunpowder, appear to be increased power, quicker ignition, explosion by percussion, and no smell. The residue from the quantities exploded appeared greater than from ordinary gunpowder, but whether this is attributable to lie recent preparation, or to any property in the powder, is a question to be decided.

Contracts for Coals.—The Lerds of the Admirality will, on Thursday next the 28th inst, receive tenders for supplying the Victualling Yard, Deptford, with 600 tons of Welsh coal; also the Royal Marine Barracks and Infirmaries at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, with what they may require monthly; and, on the 2d of April, for 5200 tons, for the service of the mail steam packets.

RAILWAYS IN SPAIN.—The lines of railway which have been conceded to the existing companies are being carried out with the greatest activity, and the decree of the Cortes has caused a great demand for iron and machinery. Numerous lines are projected for next year, and not only has a wide field been thus open for English metals and manufactures, but the mining interest in Spain has received a satisfactory stimulus.

RAILWAY THROUGH THE ALTS.—M. Mans, the Sardinian engineer, has published his report on the gigante operation of boring through the Alps in constructing the railway from Chambury to Turin. The tunnel will be finished in five years, and the expense, including the laying down of a double lineofiralis, with according to his estimate, amount to 18,000,000f. If the calculations of this gontleman are exact, the work will be executed for a much smaller sum than was estimated by the French engineers, who calculated the cost of boring the Saint Irenés mountain at 24,000,000f.

the Saint Irénée mountain at 24,000,000f.

COMMUNICATION WITH SIR J. FRANKLIN.—Specimens of printed slips of satin paper, of various colours, suggested by Mr. G. Shephard to be distributed over the country in the North, in hopes of catching the attention of the wandserer, was exhibited on the fibrary table of the Royal Society on Thursday evening, after the reading of the usual paper. This novel mode of distributing messages in the Arctic regions was greatly admired by all the members present.

ROYAL POLYTROHNO INSTITUTION.—The lectures by Sir Henry Bishop, on the secular music of England, still continues to draw crowded audiences to the stablishment. The numerous popular airs of our native composers, from the time of Parcell to the present day, are commented upon, and illustrated by the Missee. Thentes and Young. We understand that during the Lent week accreded musics, from Handel and others, will form the subject of Sir Henry's discourse, aided by an increased number of vocalists.

Original Correspondence.

VOLTAIC COPPER ASSAY.

SIR,-I had hoped that Mr. Roberts, or some other person, would have Sin,—I had hoped that Mr. Roberts, or some other person, would have replied to Mr. J. Prideaux's letter on the assay of copper by voltaic action, which appeared in the Mining Journal of the 19th Jan.; but I fear that no one has yet; attained such proficiency in his process as "to "re-dissolve and re-precipitate a given weight of copper half-a-dozen times, without an ultimate loss of more than he per cent, or impairing the quality of the metal;" nor am I aware that either Mr. Roberts, or any of his followers, can insure success in every single experiment. Nearly all the assays that I have made produced as much fine sopper as could be brought out in the dry way, but I have been unable to precipitate the whole of the metal. The following process, however, which I have lately adopted, leaves but a trace of copper in solution, and a more expert manipulator might, by the same means, be able to reduce the whole of the metal; 100 grains of finely-powdered ore was digested in dilute nitric acid, until there was no further action. The solution had distilled water added, and, after subsidiation, was decanted, the powder washed, and the washing added to the solution. The solution was evaporated to one-half, and decanted into a pot, made as pipe-clay, with a plate, of the same material, § inch in thickness running across it. These pots can be made of any shape, or thickness; I need not say that the outside part must be glazed previously to baking. The clean sheet of copper having been carefully weighed, was connected, in the usual way, with a plate of zinc, and both plates placed in the pot—one each side of the porous division, and not more than 1st him, from it. The apparatus was placed on a sand bath, and the copper precipitated produced 29\$ per cent. As a test to the above, I oz, of boiling hydrochloric acid was poured on a duplicate sample of 100 grains, and nitric acid added by drops, until no further action took place; I drachm of sulphuric acid was added, and the whole evaporated to dryness. Boiling distilled water w eplied to Mr. J. Prideaux's letter on the assay of copper by voltaic action tous an assay might be made at one-third the usual time required. There is yet another and a better way of analizing copper—a modification of Pelouze's method, which I have adopted with great success. It is the most expeditious, and, at the same time, the most accurate method with which I am acquainted. The process shall be described in detail in an early Number of the Mining Journol.

John Paines.

Wheal Adams, March 21.

UNION FAN AND PISTON AIR-ENGINE.

UNION FAN AND PISTON AIR-ENGINE.

Sin,—Allow me to offer a few considerations on a high-pressure tanblast engine patented in my favour, in Belgium, and on its application to blast-furnaces and other purposes. I shall feel obliged by your submitting them to the appreciation of your readers. Let us first consider the ventilating fan machines used in the industrial arts, either for the fusion of cast-iron in cupola furnaces, for the ventilation of mines, or for other purposes. I shall only allude to those which displace the air by revolving on their axes with great rapidity. Some of these act by centrifugal force, drawing the air in near their centre, and expelling it at the circumference; they vary principally in the form of the vanes. Other ventilators displace the air by a translutory movement; among these may be placed the Archimedean screw ventilator, and the mill vane ventilators of M. Lesoinne. The most complete description of all of these may be found in Mr. Trasenster's work on mine ventilators. When the required effect can be obtained by means of fans, they are always preferred to piston-engines, because their first cost is much smaller, and because there is much greater regularity in their action. Their use, however, is limited, on account of the feeble pressure, or suction, they are capable of producing; this effect is mainly attributable to two causes—one of these consists in that, by the means of bands, or cog-wheels, a rapidity of rotatory motion above certain limits cannot be given to the fass; the other fault is that depending onthe method of construction of fan sentilators, by which the air is obliged to make its exit on side, under a certain pressure, entering in a neighbouring part of the machine. The air is, besides, in general, subjected to a considerable whirling motion, and to often repeated shocks.

My object in projecting a new ventilator, was to bring a remedy to these defects, rendering it in many respects a more perfect instrument than those hitheric employed. I shall here give a consi

defects, rendering it in many respects a more perfect instrument than those hitherto employed. I shall here give a concise description of my system. On one and the same axis I unite a fan ventilator and a re-acting engine. The steam enters at one extremity, of the axis, whence it traverses a curved tube, from which it issues in a tangential direction to the rotatory movement. This re-acting tube is solidly fixed to the axis, by means of a disc, composed of two plates of sheet-iron, rivetted together, and enclosing between them the re-acting tube. The steam, on issuing from the engine, is carried off by a chimney into the atmosphere. All who are acquainted with re-acting engines are aware that they can revolve with a much greater rapidity than is correspondent to any pressure of air required in the industrial arts. If, through the excellence of the construction, the motive-power has but little friction to overcome, it is not difficult to prove by calculation that re-acting engines can farnish a very considerable proportion of useful power, when all the conditions requisite for securing regularity of working are united, and when the occurrence of repeated shocks, whirlings, and changes of direction in the air are avoided. The opening between the vanes must be in proportion to the volume of air which it is required to displace, and to the rapidity with which it is required to pass through the vanes; in most fans, this space is too considerable. When the ventilator displaces air by a translutory movement, there must be the smallest possible difference between the radii of the openings between the vanes. The air must never be forced suddenly to change its direction entatory apparatus. By fulfilling these conditions, a pressure of air, corresponding to the rapidity of rotation, may always be obtained.

As a motallurgist, this question principally interested me as regards the application to blast-furnaces. Over piston-engines, they would have the advantage of giving a more regular current of air, without the use of re

CASES FROM THE REAST-FURNACE

GASES FROM THE BLAST-PURNACE.

SIR,—In answer to Mr. David Musheis' eleter of the 5th March, I have to observe that the best method of collecting and bringing down the gas is that in use at the iron-works of Le Creusot, and described in the letter of Mr. Monteflore Levi, in the Mining Journal of March 9. There is sufficient gas coming from the furnace to keep up the steam after the engine has stopped for about two hours; but, if it stops much longer, the steam must be got up with coal under one boiler. I have worked three months without using 1 lb. of coal for the boilers.

John While, Abersychan Iron-Works, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, Murch 19.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PUDDLING-FURNACE

Sin,—I wrote to you last, week, a short account of the progress of Mr. Reuben Plant's patent, and in the same paper in which that letter is inserted, I observe one signed "Quiseau du Paradise," offering to give Mr. Plant and Mr. B. Thompson, or, any, intelligent isquirer into the matter, information relating to the use of steam in puddling-furnaces. Hisknowledge in puddling I shall have great pleasure in seeing displayed in the columns of your Journal—having, no doubt, residing, as he does, at "such an important school as Dowlsis," he is much more profitient in that than the signature as above, copied from your paper, would lead us to suppose

he is in French orthography. He tells us that the "reason why the steamfurnace was given up at the Blaina Works, was because there did not seem to be any particular feeling on the part of the leading men to continue the system." Are we to suppose that these leading men wished their employers success? If so, can we for a moment suppose, that the steam-furnace was a saving to their employer?—certainly not; or they never would have wished to abandon it. On this occasion, I shall repeat what I have previously stated, that Mr. Plant's combination of blast and steam proparatory chamber, and other arrangements, are shah as must ultimately end in producing very extraordinary results in the iron trade. I date say the ironmasters of the old school will consider Mr. Plant in the character of an intruder, and instead of appreciating and fostering his talent and exertions in bringing this important invention to hear, would willingly crush them.—A Constant Reader: Dudley, March 20.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

Sin,—Mr. Leighton has mistaken my apology for prolonging this discussion. I never promise to say no more. I think it argues a confession of weakness, and would be besides, on my part, a rash vow, as I am noted for an obstinate disposition, which will never leave what I have once put my hand to, so long as there is a stone remaining unturned. It is quite true I said that cinder, or glass of iron, would be formed by fusing pure oxide of iron, without careful matter, and more especially without carbon; but I have nowhere denied the presence of earthy matter in the cinder of the ordinary processes; on the contrary, I have distinguished in what degrees it becomes unavoidably combined, increasing or diminishing by accident its proportion to the essential component, oxide of iron "generated and fused by the high temperature." The presence of carbon in the cinder is the point I have denied; it is on this only that Mr. Leighton and myself are at issue.

is the point I have denied; it is on this only that Mr. Leighton and myself are at issue.

The admission of so large a quantity of coke, or saw-dust, makes, I think, my supposition impregnable; it will envelope itself immediately in an atmosphere which defies combustion. I should like to see it proved, that a smith could work a piece of red-short fron, until he cured it of this defect, by Mr. Leighton's hypothesis. I have had no object whatever in this discussion but to establish what I believed to be correct principles. I am the last person in the world to do, or say, anything to discourage invention or research; and if my remarks have tended to prejudice any of Mr. Leighton's plans, no one would regret it more; but I think the assertion of truth demands to be always paramount to every other consideration. It by no means follows, if Mr. Leighton is in error in his theory of carbo-oxide, but that his plans may be full of solid and practical advantage. If his results are good, they may defy the theory. I have already had occasion to remark, that all arts and manufactures—and that of iron-making to the full as much as any—have been nursed and brought to maturity merely by a shrewd attention to practical effects, and, in most cases, in utter ignorance and misapprehension as to the true theory of the processes. I do not say shrewd attention to practical effects, and, in most cases, in utter ignorance and misapprehension as to the true theory of the processes. I do not say this in disparagement of correct scientific theory—wonderful improvements always result from ascertaining it; I merely state the fact, that practice ordinarily far precedes the theory, and a fortunate and providential arrangement it is. For how many conturies since the days of Noah have good wine and beer been made, yet in utter ignorance of the theory of fermentation; so much so, that it is only within a very few years that the German chemists believe they have detected what are the real transformations of this chemical change. The controversy between Berzelius and Sir Humphry Davy, on the nature of chlorine, in no way diminished the practical virtues and efficacy of its acid; so, to compare great things with small, our difference of opinion respecting carbo-oxide may be no hindrance to Mr. Leighton's introducing (which I believe there it scope for) very valuable practical improvements in the manufacture of iron.

March 18. DAVID MUSELET.

EXPLOSIONS IN COLLIERIES—GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY Sir,-Lancashire has again been the scene of two appalling explosions, whereby 16 human beings have been immolated. That at St. Helen's has been of a most furious nature, from the scorched and mangled state of the bodies. It is admitted that a great quantity of gas was accumulated, and that some of the people were working with lamps, and some with candles; and then the jury say, that "it accidentally took fire," and no more about it. What an awful responsibility do men in power incur by trifling with and shuffling this question! The whole mass of evidence, taken upon the oaths of experienced persons from all parts of the country, unites in declaring that much of the loss of life may be saved; and yet "wait a while" is the cuckoo cry. Is it the cursory examination of Messrs. Phillips and Blackwell that is to negative such a mass of facts?—who are just led by the nose to visit select collieries. In short, if they are to visit all the districts before reporting, we may bid adieu to all legislation for the next few sessions. Oh! who that has ever seen the wretched effects of such disasters can bear to hear and see the weepings and lamentations of mothers, widows, and children, left without protectors, and exposed to the ruthless scoffs of heartless parish officers? How can we reconcile this reluctance to any principle of justice, or right feeling? Let us trust that the legislators of the country will no longer mock the complaints and entreaties of the poor miners, but at once lead their countenance to some system of inspection, calculated allike to protect life, and to advance the intelligence of the the mining classes of the people.—Scrutator: March 21. whereby 16 human beings have been immolated. That at St. Helen's has

CORONERS' INQUESTS ON DEATHS IN MINES-No. IV.

CORONERS' INQUESTS ON DEATHS IN MINES—No. IV.

Sir,—The cases which have been adduced sufficiently prove that instances of incapacity properly to discharge the important functions of the office are by no means uncommon; and, were the proceedings of coroners' inquests more often reported and scrutinized by the public press, we should more frequently hear of similar incompetency in these officials. Of the 567 violent deaths which, according to the valuable information contained in your last Journal, occurred in the mines during the last year, only four or five of them have been deemed of sufficient public interest to entitle the proceedings of the inquests to a record in the columns of the newspapers. It is an old saying, that we may judge of the tree by the fruit it yields; but it is to be feared that this "ancient institution" will scarcely bear being submitted to such a test. Otherwise, we surely should have heard that, in some of these 560 cases of sudden death, there were some at least in which "proper caution" had not been used, and that they were not all ascribed to accident; for it was recently proved by the concurrent testimony of 50 witnesses, before a committee of the House of Lords, that, in many mines, even the most ordinary precautions against explosions, and other calamitous occurrences, were notoriously neglected.

This is the unanimous opinion, given under the obligation of an oath, of parties whose scientific knowledge and practical experience is unquestionable, and many of whom are either the owners or managers of collieries. And, although it was admitted that some improvement had taken place during the last 15 years, yet it was stated by those well qualified and disinterested witnesses, that the loss of life might be very considerably diminished were known precautionary means invariably resorted to; yet, notwithstanding the unvaried purport of the evidence indubitably proves this fact, coroners' juries have averred by their verdicts, that the 560 deaths which have occurred during the pass year

withstanding the unvaried purport of the evidence indubitably proves this fact, coroners' juries have averred by their verdicts, that the 560 deaths which have occurred during the past year have been owing to uncontrolable causes, and they have not, in a single instance, returned a criminatory verdict. In some, it may be in many, of these cases, it is probable that the parties to whose care the lives of these poor men were entrusted were not guilty of such culpable negligence as to render them legally responsible for their deaths; yet it is impossible to believe in the justice of the majority of the verdicts, or to reconcile them with truth.

It would not be fair, however, to ascribe all this surprising unanimity in the verdicts of juries to the coroners, although there is no doubt but that, in many instances, improper persons are elected to that office, and that some change, by which a power of selection would be conferred is abgolated by the conserved in the light of the conferred is abgolated by the cessary; for, however well qualified a coroner may be, by his legal knowledge, general intelligence, habits, and temper, efficiently to discharge his duties, it is perhaps unreasonable to expect that he should be well versed in mining operations, or possess extensive information on shoes scientific subjects which are essential to the true development of the facts in evidence. Without the advantages of a brief, or other competent assistance, he has frequently to contend with the whole engineering staff of a large establishment, whose interest it is to exculpate themselves and the owners, and whose evidence, naturally enough is biased by their feelings. It generally happens too that the workmen are reluctant witnesses, as they are afraid of injuring the owners, or losing their employment if they state all they know.

To supply this deficiency of engineering knowledge in the coroner, and

all they know.

To supply this deficiency of engineering knowledge in the coroner, and to prevent the continuance of the evils resulting from it, it is to be hoped that Government will introduce a clause in the promised bill for the ap-

personners of mines, which will render the presence of the impectors objects to saist the coroner in his investigations. By such an arrangement, the legal attainments of the coroner would be re-emforced by the scientific knowledge and practical experience of the impector, and the public would thus have an additional guarantee for the efficiency of the investigations, and the due administration of the law.

However ably and well the presiding officer may conduct the proceedings of these courts, it is not in his power, nor is it his duty, to compel juries to "give a true verdict according to the evidence;" and it is but fair to presume that the verdicts returned are often at variance with his views of the evidence and knowledge of the law. Such occurrences sometimes happen in the courts at Westminster, and are, perhaps, inseparable from a trial by jury; but, granting the possibility of many case being thus determined, the difficulty of accounting for the universal practice now in wogue, of always acquitting the parties implicated, may be principally ascribed to other causes. The present mode of constituting the jury is capable of great improvement. On extraordinary occasions some care is often shown to select intelligent persons, but in those inquests which are almost of daily occurrence, it usually happens that the jury is composed of algorant men, who are incapable of appreciating the important duties which are imposed on them. In some instances the deceased's fellow-workmen are impannelled, and in one case the officer who summoned the jurors not only called upon the men employed in the colliery in which the accident occurred to serve, but actually constituted the overman as foreman! Fortunately the attention of the public was directed to this case, and another jury was impannelled. The intelligent and able coroner for East Glamorgan, in his evidence to the Children's Employment Commission, says—"In mining districts the workmen formed the juries, and, as a matter of course, none could be found to return verdict

the laws with impartiality and effect to all classes of her Majesty's subjects. How far the suggested alterations—viz.: coroners to be elected by the Crown to have the assistance of the inspectors of mines, and the juries to be taken from the neighbouring towns—would effect such an improvement, is for others to determine; at all events, the subject is of sufficient importance to demand a serious consideration, and, in the absence of other propositions, those herein offered may possibly serve to attract the attention of your abler correspondents, and induce them to offer some better and more efficient plan of instituting and conducting coroners' inquests on deaths in mines.—J. RICHARDSON, C.E.: Neath, March 18.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

The great importance and usefulness of lightning conductors have cause much attention to be given to the best mode of constructing them. They have been generally attached to the buildings they were intended to pro

have been generally attached to the buildings they were intended to protect, except in the case of powder magazines, where they are frequently supported by a staff, similar to a fiagstaff, and thus kept separate from the magazine. In the year 1828, a committee was appointed by Government to confer with the president and committee of the council of the Royal Society on this subject, with the view of elucidating the most correct manner of erecting them, when the following conclusions were arrived at:—

1. The top of the lightning conductor should, according to Sir H. Davy's opinion, be 3 feet above the highest ridge or summit of the building.—2. When the conductor does not terminate either in water, or in a moist stratum of earth, it should, on entering the ground, diverge from the vertical line at an angle of about 45° to the horizon, and extend to 4 or 5 feet below the level of the foundation of the building it is intended to protect.—3. The top of the lightning conductor should be of copper, tipped with platinum or gilt. The former was suggested by Sir H. Davy, and the latter by some of the members of the committee of the council of the Royal Society; and as gold is a better conductor than platinum, and the difference of expense very trifling, it is to be preferred.—4. The best mode of uniting together the various parts of the conductor is by a dove-tailed scarf joint, with double-rivetted pins.

Various alterations have since been made in the construction of these instruments, and some of the changes have not been for the better. Copper has been

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of uniting together the various parts of the conductor is by a dove-taueu scarf joint, with double-rivetted pins.

Various alterations have since been made in the construction of these instruments, and some of the changes have not been for the better. Copper has been substituted throughout the whole length for iron, on account of being a better conductor, and the rod made hollow, to prevent the heating of the metal by the descending fluid. Annexed is a sketch of one I have seen of recent erection, with all the latest alterations. R, is the hollow copper conductor; C C, a sort of chimney, or shaft, enclosing it, and attached to the main building B; G G, are squares of glass, about \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch thick, with holes in the centre, through which the rod, R, passes, with the view of securing its proper insulation from the building; P, is a triangular brass plate, placed on a moist stratum of earth, upon which the rod, R, rests, although this is sometimes done without, the rod resting upon the soil without the plate; S, is a stone covering to the shaft, or chimney, with a hole in the cantre, through which the consoil without the plate; S, is a stone covering to the shaft, or chimney, with a hole in the centre, through which the conductor is made to pass. But this expensive kind of conductor appears to be less safe than many of its predecessors, and at the same time the great extra expense may be avoided by other means. The collection of a small portion of rubbish would close the small hole in the stone, S, and be likely to divert the lightning from its course to the brickwork of the chimney and building, especially if the lightning be attended with rain. The upper glass, G, would also form a lodging for dust entering by the hole in S, and as the interior of the shaft would be always damp. terior of the shaft would be always damp, the glass would by this means become a conductor, instead of an insulator, and

conductor, instead of an insulator, and the pyrogen once becoming scattered there might be no end to the mischief that would result. The rod and shaft becoming thus, as it were, one conductor, the fluid must follow its own, nature, and spread itself over the outside, and the portion of the rod in the interior of the shaft would be out of use. As regards the heating properties of pyrogen, I have already shown in my papers on the subject that heat is the result of an insufficient surface for the passage of the fluid, and to remedy any supposed evil in this respect the more expensive metal, copper, need not be employed; for a larger surface of iron will answer the same purpose, as is proved by the well-known fact, that a large block of wood will disperse an electric charge quicker than a fine copper wire, although the wood, size for size, is vastly inferior in conducting power to any metal.

any metal.

There is another objection to the plan in question; only one point is provided at the top, instead of the old-fashioned fan of points, which seems to be decidedly the safest and best for the purpose, as affording the best means of collecting any sudden discharge from the atmosphere.

The plan represented in the sketch, objectionable as it is, has been recently adopted at some powder magazines, for which it seems to be remarkably unsuitable. For buildings of this kind there can be nothing better than the old method of securing the conductor to a staff, quite separate from the magazine. At the powder magazine at this port, the con-

ductors are attached to the roof and walls; but they are of such dimensions, and so arranged, that there is little probability of an accident; for they form a sort of skeleton frame over the building, and are sunk deep into the earth in wells. Of the necessity for lightning conductors to lofty buildings, there cannot be any doubt, as the damage that occurs to churches for want of them sufficiently proves; and the only wonder is, that they are not in more extensive use. Such a place as London might be totally exempted from the loss in life and property that sometimes occurs, if they were more general. In ships they ought always to be employed, but more especially in vessels carrying gunpowder and other combustibles; for, on the level expanse of the ocean, they are very spt to be struck by lightning; and Sir Snow Harris's adaptation of them to the purpose, scarcely renders the neglect of the precaution excusable.

Since my communication to the Mining Journal, about a year since, on fixing a conductor to each post of the electric tolegraph, the plan appears to have become general, at least, as far as new lines are concerned—that is, if a piece of wire, projecting about 3 in. above the top of the posts, deserve the name of a lightning conductor. They seem rather to be mere points to draw off the pyrogen from the atmosphere in the immediate neighbourhood of the poets; and, when struck by lightning, they are of such insufficient dimensions, that the fluid seizes on the post, and splits it, instead of passing into the earth by the wire. To be worthy of the appellation of lightning conductors, they ought to be of more substantial dimensions, and approach something towards Sir H. Davy's idea of height—3 ft. above the highest point. With conductors of these dimensions, there would be no more shattered posts and damaged lines from lightning. The most singular application of the lightning conductor has been for the prevention of earthquakes. At the latterend of the last century the Chevalier Vivenzio, considering that thes

ON THE TAILS OF COMETS TURNING FROM THE SUN.

SIR,—It has, I believe, been observed, that the tails of comets, when they have them, are always turned from the sun, whether approaching that body, or receding from it. The well-known fact, that the sun extinguishes fires, affords an explanation of this singular phenomenon, on the theory that comets are bodies in a state of combustion; for the operation of the same law that in our planet puts out fires, would produce this very effect, and prevent comets burning, except on the side away from the sun—that is, in their own shadow.

JOHN J. LAKE. ir own shadow. nece Office, Portsmouth, March 19.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Sir.—Allow me space for a few words upon a subject which has most deservedly occupied a very important position in your columns for the last few weeks—I mean the electric telegraph; and I am anxious to correct a doubly false impression, which might be conveyed by a statement in the leading article of Saturday last, that "Messrs. Brett and Little were the first to operate upon two indicators by a single wire."—I. As regards priority, the merit of this invention is, I think, due to Dr. Steinheil, of Munich, who applied it in his telegraph, creeted between that city and Bogenhausen, in 1837—for an account of which see the numbers of Mr. Stargeon's Annals of Electricity, April, 1839, referred to in the article of your Journal to which I have alluded; see also Vail's Electro-Magnetic Telegraphic Electrique, Philadelphia, 1845, and Moignos' Traitide Telegraphic Electrique, Paris, 1849. The mechanism employed by Messrs. Brett and Little is altogether different from that of Dr. Steinheil's instruments, and undoubtedly far superior; but the principle, of which I am speaking, is common to both—vis.: the operating upon two indicators by a single wire. I am not aware that Dr. Steinheil used the deflected magnets as indicators upon a dial; in one arrangement they were made to strike two bells, of different tone, by means of which conversation was carried on, and, in a printing telegraph, acted as markers—each carrying a reservoir of ink and pens; by means of which communications were written in two lines of variously combined dots upon a continuous strip of paper, as in Bain's or Morse's instruments. Whatever may have been the secondary apparatus, Dr. Steinheil must, in employing two prime movers with a single circuit, have had in view the important object, identical with that of Messra. Brett and Little—of avoiding the oscillation of the needle, and which takes place after each deflection in instruments where each indicator is capable of assuming either of two deflected positions, according to the Little—of avoiding the oscillation of the needle, and when takes place after each deflection in instruments where each indicator is capable of assuming either of two deflected positions, according to the direction of the current, as in the instruments in general use in this country; and this brings me to the false notion which might be formed on hearing that Messra. Brett and Little are able to work two indicators by a single wire. Two indicators are moved, it is true, but each only in one direction; so that the number of conventional signals which can be given is no greater than with a signal needle instrument, upon Messra. Cooke and Wheatsone's plan. With a double needle instrument, upon the latter principle, eight simple signals may be given by a single movement; by Messra. Brett and Little's arrangement, though a pair of "indicators" are employed, only two; six letters of Messra. Brett and Little's alphabet require as many as five distinct movements. In Messra. Cooke and Wheatsone's double needle code, no signal requires more than three movements; its advantage, therefore, in point of speed must be undisputed; the wires are, however, required. Messra. Brett and Little can do the two indicators with a single wire! so did Steinheil 10 years before the date of their patent. I may mention that the principle of giving motion to two indicators by one wire, has been proposed in two patents subsequent to that of Messra. Brett and Little.—1. In Mr. W. S. Ward's specification, enrolled March 2d, 1848.—2. In that of Messra. Highton, enrolled July 25th, 1849.

March 21.

PATENT RIGHT.

PATENT RIGHT.

Sin.—I had not noticed the proposal in your Journal to which Mr. Campin alludes, but I fully agree that anything more futile, pernicious, and absurd than a substitution of rewards by a Government Commission, in the place of patent right, could hardly be devised, even by the brain of insanity. Accidental connection with a Government places some individuals in this post of arbiters of merit; a tact for deferential flattery, a real or pretended agreement in some private crotchet of opinion, a pleasant social manner in turning a jest or telling a story, or a profoundly silent manner of appearing wise, a good notion of horse-flesh, or some such matter, a family connection or acquaintance, a dexercous hand at billiards, a ready assumption turning a jest or telling a story, or a profoundly silent manner of appearing wise, a good notion of horse-flesh, or some such matter, a family connection or acquaintance, a dexterous hand at billiards, a ready assumption of clever sharpness, or of mysterious phrases—all these are some of the most innocent qualifications by which candidates for Government favour please the private prejudices of those who have the chance of dispensing reward, or of bringing their claims into notice. I do not mean to deny that these are all talents in their way, and talent deserves distinction; but if inventors are to be rewarded, it is desirable they should be rewarded as inventors, and not as something else. A man of solid attainments is quite incapable of wasting his time and thoughts on what is necessary to gain the favour, or canvas the votes, of those whom accident shall place in such a commission, and whose habits preclude the possibility of their being able to understand his real merit, except by accident.

There is very frequently a smatterer in these establishments, who is like the one-eyed man in the kingdom of the blind—a reputed prodigy; and for the sake of his learned reputation, obstinately decides, and is permitted to decide, everything in his own shallow and one-aided way. To court such a commission is quite a distinct business from benefitting mankind by profound discoveries; it is degrading to such a man to hunt for testimonials is for the which, to the understanding mind, is its own testimony. He knows, as a general rule, that matters are prejudged and predetermined upon quite different grounds, before the phantom form of testimonials is invoked; these are merely furnished by the unsuccessful, at their proper cost, to constitute the cloud out of which the real deity may be revealed, and descend, with mythologic dignity, to the astonishment of all bubolders. I doubt the millennium of Government Commissions is as yet at least a

and descend, with mythologic dignity, to the astonishment of all beholders I doubt the millennium of Government Commissions is as yet at least a

thousand years from its commencement. I would rather, as an inventor, stake my chance of reward upon the cast of a die than be at the mercy of such tribunals. The decision would be speedy, involving no useless trouble, and no expectation could be disappointed. Whige have been defined to be persons with unsettled notions of right and wrong, in which case we can only expect their commissions, for consistency sake, to practice their own principles. See, at the present moment, how an individual Scotchman and a Jow have been able to unlock the secret gate to favour, so that no public cost can exceed their private merits. Contrast these, as an instance, with the unfortunate Baron de Bode, whose claims were never questioned on the score of justice, but solely of technicality.

I presume this premiumizing committee is the idea of some one who wishes a post in it, not having the capacity for anything better. To such an origin these schemes are commonly traced; the present is too absurd to be ever seriously proposed. It would be a considerable rate which, after paying the staff of oracles, and guardiane, and patent beadles, would leave any surplus for the relief of supplicating paupers, who must first prove their settlement in the parish of Invention. Whence, as Mr. Campin correctly asks, is this fund to be raised? Perhaps by post obit bonds on common sense, drawn by "Bumble, the porochial beadle."

March 13.

DAVID MUSHET.

DAVID MUSHET

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROPELLING STEAM-VESSELS.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PROPELLING STEAM-VESSELS.

Sir,—Observing, in your Journal of last week, an account of Messrs.
Ruthren, of Edinburgh, having applied the fan-wheel for the forcible expulsion of water through tubes for the propelling power of a ship, and having ever noticed that your columns are open for the dissemination of truth, and the prevention of erroneous conclusions, I trust you will allow me a short space to inform your readers, and Messrs. Ruthren, that the same method of propelling by a fan-wheel inside the boat, was patented by Mr. Hales, of Southampton, and experimented on to a great extent some 10 or 12 years ago. It proved a complete failure, as any plan slways will, where you depend upon centrifugal force. Its powers were experimented on at the Soho Works, near Birmingham, and the report published some time since, which proved its total incapacity as a propeller. I have had some experience in the working of steam-boats, and in erecting machinery for numerons different descriptions of propellers, and have made these few observations for the information of our Scotch friends, who may not know what is doing here.—J. T. Carter: Wellington Foundry, March 15.

THE FLOATING RAILWAY ACROSS THE FORTH.

THE FLOATING RAILWAY ACROSS THE FORTH.

Sir.,—My attention has been accidentally called to a paragraph in your publication of the 2d inst., headed "Floating Railway across the Forth," in which you endeavour to show that Mr. Bouch, manager of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, is not entitled to claim any merit in carrying out this scheme; but attribute the whole to Mr. Grainger, of Edinburgh. Now, Sir, although I at once confess that I write this as a friend to, but at the same time without the knowledge, of Mr. Bouch, it is not my intention to trouble you or your readers with a long letter, as to who is, and who is not, entitled to lay claim to the invention; but I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a copy of the half-yearly report of the company, just issued to the shareholders, in which you will find that the directors, in noticing the completion of the works, do not even mention Mr. Grainger's name in connection therewith; but justly attribute the merit of the whole apparatus to Mr. Bouch and Mr. Napier, of Glasgow; and I trust that a sense of justice will induce you to give publicity in your next Number to that part of the directors' report alluded to.

Edinburgh*, March 18.

**EXTRACT FROM EMPORT OF THE EDINBURGH, PREMS, AND DUNDRE ZALLWAY.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE EDINBURGH, FREMS, AND DUNDRE BAILWAY.
The directors have the satisfaction of stating, that the plan-augusted by Mr. Bouch for
conveying the traffic, without breaking bulk, across the Granton Ferry, by means of the
large vessel, the Lewisthen, originally intended for the Tay Ferry, and the machinery invented by that gestleman for the shipment of goods and mineral waggons, has succeeded
beyond their most sanguine expectations. All doubt has thus been removed with respect
to the practicability of transporting the waggons and tracks across the Firth of Forth
with facility and regularity. The Lewisthen, bulk by Messrs. Napler, of disagow, redects
the greatest credit on these eminent builders. She has given complete satisfaction; and,
from her capabilities and power, it does not appear that any weather would prevent hey
carrying the trains across the Forth. The outer hecakwater, which is about to be constructed by the noble proprietor of Granton Pier, for jyrotection of the barbour, now is
course of formation, will afford full shelter to the company's works in all states of the
weather.

TUBULAR BRIDGES.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—I was much interested in the remarks in last week's Mining Journal upon the tubular bridges, and also pleased with the engraved sketch of the cross sections of the tube, which certainly exhibits very considerable ingenuity, but I am somewhat amused in observing the

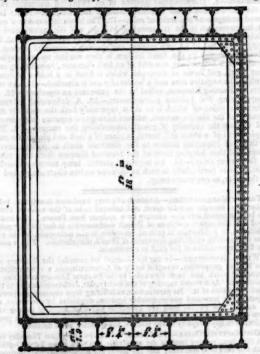
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claims made by certain individuals as to who were the originators of the costly plan of tubular bridges. It, however, does appear clear that Robert Stephenson was the first to suggest the idea, but the perfection of it also appears clearly to be mainly due to Wm. Fairbairn; but upon the principle of £s. d., I do not think much merit is due to either, further than exhibiting what may be accomplished by art when there is an unlimited command of capital. Now, had the structure been made with copper, it would have excited still greater admiration, as exhibiting the enormous wealth of the company; but then, methinks, the shareholders would find, as I think they will now find, that they, like the shareholders of the broad gauge, have paid too dear for their engineer's whistle. I am at a loss to imagine why R. Stephenson did not adopt the principle of the High Level Bridge, only, instead of using a cast-iron arch, to have composed the whole structure of wrought-iron. This could have been easily done, by suspending a powerful platform from the towers. I have no healtsino in stating that an equally powerful structure in the state of the structure of wrought-iron. This could have been easily done, by suspending a powerful platform from the towers. I have no healtsino in stating that an equally powerful structure and the structure of wrought-iron. The could have been assigned that may be termed bow and string iridges, made entirely of wrought-iron, a model of which, for a bridge of 200 ft. span, lande in 1927, and exhibited to many of the most eminent engineers and mathematicians of that period, among whom I may mention Barlow, Brusel, Tredgold, Birkbock, Lardner, &c. The minent T. Tredgold, after inspecting it, wrote me the following letter, which I have now by me:

Grove-given Like the principle of the principle at the principle of the principle at the principle of the principle at the principle of the principle of a bridge-read from curve does, Likeon-grove, July 3, 1886.

Sin,—The suspension of a bridge-road from curved ribs, which are connected at the by straight ties, is not a new method, but it is a most valuable one where the constraint of abutments is expensive, and where the curved ribs are of the proper figure and of a proper degree of strength and connection to resist both the constant and occasions.

To Mr. Motley.

To Mr. Motley.

On receipt of this letter, and apprehending that my design (which I termed as as suspension) was not original, i addressed a note to him, requesting to be informed what any design of constructing such a bridge with wrought-iron had ever been projected, which he replied, on the following day, to this effect: — "To your inquirers I reply, the am not aware that a bridge, or a design of a bridge, was ever made, with the idea of or cutting it in from, on the principle of your model; but you will observe I use the we method, and not material, when I say it is not new." He then refers to his book one pentry, and to the wooden bridges of Millingen and Wittingen. I received also the flowing letter from Dr. Birkbeck:—

50, Broad-street, June 28, 1828.

metaon, and nor material, when I say it is not new." He then refers to his book on ce pentry, and to the wooden bridges of Millingen and Withingen. I received also the fi lowing letter from Dr. Birkbeck:—

50, Broad-street, June 28, 1898.
Six.—I have examined, with great pleasure, your new scapenation bridge. If is, so to as my acquaintance with those structures extends, original, and capable, inquestionably of sustaining, with greater firmness and stability, much larger weights than suspensably bridges with inverted arches. It appears to me, indeed, to afford the fairest promise obtaining, with the slightest materials, and at the cheapear rate, all the advantages these structures, so important in the internal arrangements of every kingdom. Of it superiority of your project, I hope that engineers and the public will soon become structures.

of passizating, with these first measures are strong to the passize that a suppension of passizating, with the slightest materials, and at the cheapest rate, all the advantages—of these structures, so important in the internal arrangement of every kingdom. Of the superiority of your project, I hope that engineers and the public of every kingdom. Of the superiority of your project, I hope that engineers and the public of every kingdom. Of the superiority of your project, I hope that engineers and the public of every kingdom. Of the superiority of your project, I hope the superiority of your project, I hope that engineers and the public of the superiority of your project, I have been a superiority of your project, I have been a superiority of your project, I have been a superiority of your project of the your development of the superiority of your project of the your development of the your hope when the your project of your project proje

over the method in the pright, supporting, and sandie-bars, would require about 18,000 ft. of bar-fron, 4in. by 1 in., which at, say (to be safe) 14 lbs. to the foot, would be 2250 cwts., or about 112 tons. The three beams, containing a section of an average of 12 square inches, say, 24 cwts. to the foot run, would be about 60 tons; 20 transverse connecting boits, 30 ft. long, 24 in. diameter, at 5 cwts. each, 5 tons; allow for bracing plates, and contingencies, 15 tons—making, altogether, for one span of 500 ft. under 200 tons, or less than 600 tons for the whole structure! Now, astounding as this may seem, yet the surprise will be diminished when it is considered that the Tworton Bridge alluded to, about 240 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, had only about 5 tons weight of suspending and supporting bars, whereas I have here computed the suspending bars at upwards of 100 tons for a length of 500 ft., about 30 ft. wide. Had it not been that an arch bridge for the Menai Straits was objected to by the Admiralty, I should have recommended a bridge, composed with an arch and triangular framing entirely of wrought-iron, similar to my design for a bridge at Cliffon—an engraving and. description of which appeared in your Journal, May 22, 1847; a model of the principle of which I am now making, representing a segment for a bridge of 140 ft. span, on the scale of 14 in. to the foot, which I hope to get faished in the course of next week, when I shall avail myself of your kindness, by sending it to your office for the inspection of those who may feel desirous of seeing it, and will furnish for your mext publication a fail description thereof, together with some engravings of the Twerton-bridge—Thomas Morley: Stangule, Lambeth, 3 mo., 21.

IMPROVED COVERING FOR RAILWAY WAGGONS .- A simple, but most effi-Dirrioy D Covrains for Rainway trucks, waggons, &c., for the conveyance of goods and merchandise, in lieu of the clumsy and unscientific manner in which this operation has hitherto been performed by the old, heavy, cumbersome, and loose tarpaulin, has been patented by Mr. Rowland Brotherhood, of Chippenham. On taking a glance of the various appliances and paraphernalia of the merchandise truck department of a railway station, the variety of detail, and the numerical extent of these necessary miscellance, are at once apparent; and among these, perhaps, there is no chattel of general use subject to so much wear and tear, both from legitimate use, or from culpable neglect, as the tarpaulin truck covers. Made of an intractable material, and most troublesome to fold and unfold, they get set in particular lines and angles, and, continually chafing from the motion, get worn into holes and cracks, requiring continual repairs; and there placement of those entirely worn out, becomes a heavy item in the traffic expenses. Mr. Brotherhood's patent tilt will be found most admirably to supersede this clumsy affair; it allows of a small or large portion, or the whole area of the truck, to be exposed; one porter can uncover two trucks in the space of a minute, and two can re-cover them in the same time. It consists of a fan of seven ribs, placed at each end of the truck, connected in puirs by a horizontal bar to each over the top of the truck; this fan is covered with prepared water-proof canvas, and is opened and enclosed with as much facility as the head of a cabriolet, or landau, on which principle it is constructed. It affords great facility for loading and unloading goods; can be secured by locks and keys—thus protecting goods on transit; and from the simplicity of construction, and the reduction in wear and tear, it will be found a highly economical substitute for the old method. It has been in use all the winter on the Great Western line with much satisfaction; and many scientific parties connected with railway transit, cient; mode of covering railway trucks, waggons, &c., for the conveyance of

East Indian Railways.—Amongst the passengers for India by the steamer of the 20th inst., was Mr. George Turnbull, the resident engineer of the East Indian Railway Company, and his staff. A vigorous prosecution of the works is now looked for. From the recent reports of the company it appears that more than 300,000% of the capital is already paid-up, upon which the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent, is accruing, and that arrangements have been made with the India-house, by which, at the expiration of the current year, the paid-up capital will amount to about 500,000%, or one-half of the million required for the first section of the line.

TREATIES OF COMMERCE AND PATENT LAWS .- No. V. In reviewing the mode of administering our Patent Laws, the limits of our Journal have obliged us to treat the subject more briefly than we other-

vice would do, and not the lack of further argument, or evidence, mor fully to prove the necessity of the alterations which we have suggested It, however, seems to be next to impossible to deny-first, that the great change that has taken place in arts, manufactures, and commerce, since the time of James L, cannot but demand that the law regulating patents hould be made conformable to the change; and, second, that the palpable absurdities we have pointed out should likewise be corrected. Let Par-liament, therefore, take the subject into consideration, and we have as little doubt that both these desiderata might easily be accomplished, as that we should have, in this case, the satisfaction of knowing that our exertions in the alteration, if not the removal, of an obsolete law, have not been in vain. We cannot close our remarks, however, without recurring to some of the objections we have already alluded to: ine chief of which is, we may say, the absurd custom of granting letters natent, sa, matter of course.

is agreement, therefore, aske the subject into consideration, and we have a should have, in this case, the satisfaction of knowing that our exertions in the alteration, if not the removal, of an obselve law, have not been in vain.

We cannot closs our remarks, however, without recurring to some of the objections we have aircraft, however, without recurring to some of the objections we have aircraft and an object to the objections we have aircraft and the state of the objections we have aircraft and an object to the objections of the objections of the objections of the objection of the object of the objection of the object of the objection of the object of

would be useless to inquire into, and that those against which we are remonstrating have no foundation, in fact, in the desire of any one to continue them, when their existence is fully proved.

We have traced the progress of a patent to the report of Mr. Attorney. General. We now proceed to the last act of the play, the conclusion of which is in perfect keeping with its commencement. After the report has been duly presented, as it is supposed, to Her Majesty, a warrant is issued, containing the following words:—"We being willing to give encouragement to all arts and inventions, which may be for the public good, are graciously pleased to condescend to the petitioner's request. Our will and pleasure, therefore, is, that you prepare a bill, &c.," with, however, the following provise in it, which is accordingly inserted in the letters patent:—"Provided that the petitioner does, within — calender months, to be computed from the date of our said intended grant, cause a particular description of the nature of his said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, by writing under his hand and seal, to be enrolled in our High Court of Chancery, otherwise our said intended letters patent to be void."

Now, any person of common sense would naturally expect that so important a condition as the Specification—that is, the means by which the asserted invention, at the expiration of the patent, may be understood and practised by the public—should be, beyond all doubt, clear, and satisfactory; instead of which, Any specification the patentee chooses to give, is enrolled, and the correctness of it—the very return the public is to receive for the privilege conferred—is thus supposed to be verified (in the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General, and of him alone) by the specification itself, in like manner as the original declaration is said to be verified by the mere statement of one and, in both cases, the same individual! And to show that we are not alluding only to what may be, we are enabled to state the following eas

follow out its directions; he immediately discovered that the invention said to be described could not possibly be made in the manner pointed out, although the party was perfectly competent to do so, from his knowledge of the business to which the patent referred! Consequently, either the patentee could not describe his invention, in which case his declaration, instead of "verifying" itself, was actually FALSE, or he would not describe his invention, in which case his specification was false too, and, consequently, both taken together, a complete FRADE upon the public, entirely owing to Mr. Attorney-General not taking proper care that the commands of her Majesty are practically enforced, instead of converting the dispensation of a limited and restricted prerogative, continued for the benefit of inventors and the public, to the injury of the one, by giving encouragement to impostors, and to the other—viz., the public—by depriving it of the benefits it is entitled to, of knowing to a certainty by what means, and in what manner, the improvements in manufactures, for which patents have been awarded, are effected.

Surely such inconsistencies as those we have now described cannot be

the improvements in manufactures, for which patents have been awarded, are effected.

Surely such inconsistencies as those we have now described cannot be defended, or suffered to remain any longer in direct contradiction, as they certainly are, to reason and common sense; for, in laying down rules for the construction of Acts of Parliament, Judge Blackstone says, "that if there arise out of them, collaterally, any absurd consequences, manifestly contradictory to common reason, they are, with regard to those collateral consequences, void;" and two grosser absurdities we cannot imagine, than that a man's own "declaration" verifies itself, and that a "specification" of the manner by which an invention is to be executed, should likewise be received as verifying itself, without the slightest proof of the correctness, or truth, of either the one or the other!

of the manner by which an invention is to be executed, should likewise be received as verifying itself, without the slightest proof of the correctness, or truth, of either the one or the other!

But, after all that we have advanced, it may, perhaps, be said by some persons, that the present practice is better than the theory of the law in the case of patents—that it is better to have to cure a disease, than to take proper measures to avoid it. The rights and liberties of Englishmen, however, are, and ever have been considered, as best secured to us by the very reverse of this advice, for many of our most important laws are negative, of which, for the protection and lawful prosecution of our trade and commerce, the Act of James I. constitutes the chief one for this object. But, if the practice must be continued, the law must be altered in conformity with it—IF any one can be found ready to support the proposition, that the trade and commerce of the country may be interfered with or not, by simply obtaining the flat of an Attorney-General!

We now conclude with offering some suggestions for the better adaptation of our patent law to the altered state of things, with regard to our trade and commerce, as compared with those which existed in the time of James I.—that is, more than two centuries ago. The first step, however, should be to obtain the information we proposed in our paper of the 16th Feb.—viz., the number of patents at present existing; the object of them under general heads; the number at present in operation, the date of the first written specification. We then propose, three small boards of commissioners, each composed of three competent persons, one board to have the power to advise the Country is supplied to the power to advise the Country is supplied to the power to advise the Country is supplied to the power to advise the Country is supplied to the competent persons, one board to have the power to advise the Country is supplied to the propose, three small boards of commissioners, each composed of

written specification. We then propose, three small boards of commissioners, each composed of three competent persons, one board to have the power to advise the Crown to issue letters patent for chemical discoveries, one for mechanical inventions, and one board composed of men of science, to determine the length of time for which every patent should be granted, according to the merit of the inventor, and the advantage his improvement would be likely to confer upon the public. Then, that disputes respecting patents should be submitted to three arbitrators, chosen by the disputants themselves, or else appointed by the Attorney-General, in case of the refusal of either of them, and these arbitrators empowered to judge and decide with either of them, and these arbitrators empowered to judge and decide with-out appeal. We are fully aware that objections may be raised to every proposal, as well as that not one can be adopted that shall not have some disadvantage; but after taking an impartial view of the now necessary expense, and the uncertainty of appealing to the courts of law, where the subject matter is alike little understood by the judges, jury, and counsel, we are of opinion that some such plan as that now proposed would be far preferable, both for the interest of the suitors themselves, and also for the party whose interests ought to be paramount—viz., the public.

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE OF PEAT CHARCOAL.

Although numerous have been the attempts to produce a charcoal from peat fit for all, even the most delicate metallurgical purposes, and although several patents have been obtained within the past few years for particular methods of manipulation, success has not yet appeared to have crowned our efforts in this country. While these attempts have been made in vain in England and Ireland during the past 10 years, Mr. Vignoles, the well-known railway engineer, during his professional duties on the continent, discovered that a process for converting peat into charcoal or coke, had been most successfully carried out in Germany for some years past. He accordingly availed himself of the opportunity, and having made himself master of all the details of the process, has taken out a patent for Ireland, from the specification of which we extract the following particulars:—The peat is subjected to a certain high temperature, in such manner as to deprive it of the whole, or the principal portion, of the water which it naturally, contains. This heat is then continued under peculiar circumstances until the peat is converted into charcoal or coke. One of the most important properties of the process is, that by the mode adopted of applying the heat the substance is not burned to ashes and wasted. In the first part of the process, the peat or turf extracted from the bog by any of the asual methods, is dried in pieces of any convenient size, either by exposure to sun and air, or to artificial heat, and afterwards placed in an iron vessel of large capacity, called the "carbonising vessel." Steam, generated in any form of boiler, with a pressure of from 45 lbs. to 60 lbs. per square inch or upwards above the atmospheric pressure, is passed through a number of tabes of iron, heated to a bright red heat, by being placed in a suitable furnace, so that without losing its pressure, it acquires additional temperature up to 450° or 460° Fahr, or about the melting point of tin or lead. This part of the apparature is called the "coil," the surface of which should be nicely proportioned to the generating power of fit for all, even the most delicate metallurgical purposes, and although several patents have been obtained within the past few years for particular methods the forms nearly of the original masses, but now almost a perfect vegetable

A deputation from the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, consisting of Mr. Rufford, M.P. (chairman), and Messrs. William Mathewa, G. B. Thorneyeroft, and M. Grazebrook (directors), Mr. C. Bedford (solicitor), and Mr. N. T. Smith (secretary), had an interview with the Commissioners of Railways, at their office in the Board of Trade, on Thursday.

Railways, at their office in the Board of Trade, on Thursday.

The New Vicroria Docks.—On Tuesday last, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Rendel, on behalf of the Admiralty, attended at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, when the promoters of the bill for constructing these docks in the Essex Marshes, opposite Woolwich, with surveys, plans, and estimates, appeared for examination. The bill was unopposed, and Mr. Parsons, of the firm of Burchell and Parsons, Parliament-street, and Mr. Bidder, engineer, Great George-street, appeared for the company. The latter was examined at great length, and explained all the plans and drawings; the cost of the docks was estimated at 400,000/L, and, with warehouses, 1,500,000. Mr. Parsons said, the docks would be unequalled in extent, and would be a great public benefit, preventing the colliers and foreign steamers from crowding the Pool, and obstructing the navigation, as they now did; and it was anticipated that the adoption of free-trade principles would cause a vast increase in the number-of foreign vessels. Mr. Elmes, architect, and Capt. C. Rowland, harbour-paster, both bore testimony to the requirement of the docks; that they would not interfere with the economy of the tide, but would greatly relieve the river. They considered that, if there were double the number-of docks, they would give barely sufficient accommodation. Mr. Rendel said, he would shortly make his report, and render it as brief as possible. and render it as brief as possible

EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH COLONIES AND UNITED STATES. EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISM COLONIES AND UNITED STATES.—We noticed in our last Number the fermation of a company for the encouragement of emigration and colonization, under the title-of the "Universal Emigration and Colonization Company;" and as the season is now arrived, when all those who intend seeking a home in other climes, where there is more room for the development of their energies and faculties than among our crowded population at home, will be on the point of deciding as to their destination, we would again call attention to the great objects of this company, that of establishing a comprehensive system of emigration on rational and sound principles, which, while benefitting the mother country, will secure to the emigrant every comfort and safety on the voyage, and a clear title to their land when they arrive in the colony, with every advice and assistance until they are settled upon it. Arrangements have already been made for large tracks of land in Camada and the United States, and the company's agents are in a position to treat with emigrants.

Proceedings of Public Companies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

MONDAY ... Bunnaford Coombe Mining Company—Black Eagle, Woolwich, at Two.
British American Land Company—Offices, at One.
British American Land Company—offices, at One.
British American Land Company—offices, at One.
TUERDAY ... Albion Insurance Company—offices, at Twelve.
British Gas-Light Company—offices, at Twelve.
British Gas-Light Company—offices, at Twelve.
Price's Patent Candle Company—offices, at Twelve.
Methopolitan Stone Company—offices, at Twelve.
Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company—offices, at Twelve.
Professional Life Assurance Company—offices, at One.
Calcionian Raliway—Freemsson's Tavern, at Twelve.
Van Diemen's Land Company—offices, at One.
Calcionian Raliway—Freemsson's Tavern, at Twelve.
SATURDAY ... Rosherville Pier and Botanical Gardens Company—London Tavern, Two.
[The meetings of Mining Companies are inserted among the Mining Intelligence.]

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THE MERCHANTS' AND TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE MERCHANTS' AND TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the offices,
Chatham-place, Blackfriars, on Thursday, the 21st inst.,
JOHN MAGGREGOR, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. MUSGROVE (the secretary) road the following report:—

The directors have again the pleasing duty to perform of submitting to the members
a highly satisfactory statement of the society's affairs. During the year, from January,
21, 1849, to Jan. 31, 1850, 293 policies have been opened for assurances, to the amount
of 78,5204, the premiums on which are 2486f. 4s. 3d. Since the 31st January, 21 proposals have passed the board for 38004, the premiums on which are 385f. 12s., and there are 12 proposals before the board for assurances to the amount of 28504, the premiums on which are 884. 7s. 6d.; 3h proposals have been submitted to the directors for assurances, to the amount of 11,3784, which they have deemed it prudent to decline. Notwithstanding the calamitous epidemic that has prevailed during the past year, and the
large amount of business done by the society, it is graiflying to the directors for assurting amount of business done by the society, it is graiflying to the directors to have to
report that no deaths have occurred within the periods embraced in the accounts. They
have alnoe reselved notice of one death, where the party was assured for 150f. Mesars,
Mullins and Taylor, the auditors, go ont by rotation; and Mr. Taylor offers himself for
re-election. Mesars, How, Pinkerton, and Hooper, are the three directors who go out
by rotation, and they offer themselves for re-election. The directors have accepted no
remuneration for their past services, and they have also endosvoured to economise the
general expenses, as far as was consistent with the efficient management of the society.
The directors again carnestly request the members to use their continued exertions to
matain the favourable position which the efficient management of the society. The proposition is not mo

greatly to increase its business; if each member would only ontain another assure and like amount, the income of the society would at once be doubled, without any material augmentation of expense. They could thus render an important service to themselves, their friends, and the society. The proposition is not more self-evident than is the power of the members to carry it into practice.

The Channaxa, in submitting the report for their adoption, said, that it was highly satisfactory to himself, as it proved that the association had been prosperous, and more so than he anticipated, when he had the pleasure of occupying that chair last year. At that period the business of the previous year had increased beyond what any one had any reasonable expectation of; yet the progress since that time had been more considerable, and much greater, than that of several other associations, which had been for 10, 12, or 14 years in existence. (Hear, hear.) That was to say, the amount of premiums obtained by this society during the past year was greater than had been received by other associations much longer in existence. He was pleased at the actual state of their accounts, for they must consider that all societies of this kind, at their first beginning, were subject to certain expense, which, however did not continue as such, and which would be the case with this association in the next year. It would be seen by those accounts, that they had an income at the present moment of upwards of 8000, per annum. Through the great early best of the society founds for the year embraced in the accounts, and only one death since, in which case the amount of the policy was only 1600. He thought that result was a good proof of the care taken in selecting lives for assurance. He thought there was a fair prospect of this society progressing with as much success as any other ssurance society founded on the same principle; but he must admit that, to obtain this result, the directors must exert themselves with earnestness and honesty of purpose. (

THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The first annual general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices, Old Jewry, on the 15th inst.

There was a numerous meeting of proprietors; and the report stated that the company was registered on the 17th of April, 1849, and the balance-sheet was made up from that date to the end of the year. Notwithstanding so short a period for operation, policies had been applied for to the amount of 171,6191, of which 105,0471, had been granted—the premiums from which were 12001, per annum. The policies hitherto issued had been accepted by several of the leading private and joint-stock banks, railway companies, and other large establishments; and it was confidently anticipated from negociations in progress with other influential banking, railway, and important mercantile interests in the kingdom, that, at the termination of the current year, results still more demonstrative of the success of the company will be submitted to the proprietors. With respect to the agency department, the directors had been anaiously engaged in the selection of parties capable, from position and character, to give to the yeculiar and valuable objects contemplated by the company that prominence which was required for their full development. When the strangements in progress were complete, a proportionate increase in the business and profits of the company must cause. The directors suggested to the proprietors and policy holders the great importance of exerting their personal influence to promote the prosperity of the company must cause. The employers as the employed. These had been generally recognised by the public press, and only needed the zealous co-operation urged to make them more extensively known and appreclated. Since 31st December, the share-list had been strengthened by the accession of several valuable shareholders; and the directors had the satisfaction to report that there were above 4000 sharestaken up out of the 5000 of which the capital was composed. Under pay after the 21st March instant. Under the Deed of Settlement, Mr. Podmore, Mr. Shears, and Mr. Winkworth (directors elected by the Court to fill time exacatics since the complete registration of the company), went out of office, but were eligible for reelection, and the court of directors recommended the re-election of those gentlemen.—The general balance-sheet, made up to the 31st December, 1849, represented the receipts to amount to 41254. 19s. 11d.—of which 3490f. 10s. was for the deposit and first call upon the shares issued in Dec., 1849, and 7034. 19s. 3d. for premiums received in new policies, and the expenditure for preliminary expenses to 17734. 19s. 5d., and for current expenses, to 1172. 17s. 2d. The cash at the bankers and in hard amounted to 6994. 13s. 4d. Calls remaining due from sundry shareholders amounted to 2694. 10s.; the cancelled shares to 660, and the amount on lean to 3004.—The report and accounts were adopted.—A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, payable on and after the 21st March.—The retiring directors were re-elected; and a vote of thanks was passed to the directors for the call, caulton, and care manifested in conducting the company's affairs, and to the chalrman, for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, when the meeting separated.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GEORGE WALTER.—It is with much pleasure we learn that a number of gentlemen connected with the General Annuity Endowment Association have suggested the propriety of subscribing a sum of money as a tribute of respect to Mr. George Walter, the founder of that institution, at a personal cost of at least 5001, and whose indefatigable exertions in surmounting the various difficulties which surrounded it brought it to its present flourishing condition. At the last annual meeting, a resolution was carried for a small increase of salary to Mr. Walter as registrar; but it is now suggested that each member and accountant subscribe a sum not less than 5s., for the purpose of reimbursing him his outlay in 1827-183-29, in catablishing the association, and which, beginning with a single sovereign in the atter year, on the mutual system, has now a capital of nearly one quarter of a million sterling. Mr. George Walter has certainly not been one of Fortune's favourities, though engaged in many important schemes for the benefit of others; he has lately suffered severe loss by fire, and we succerely trust this kind appeal will he handsomely responded to, and which, we are sure, will be falt by the recipient as an act of kindness and consideration.

INARES LEAD MINES, PROVINCE or JAEN, SPAIN. —SAMPLES of the ORES now RAISING for shipment from these INSPECTED at No. 2, NEW BROAD-STREET.—March 20, 1850.

LASTERN COAST or CENTRAL AMERICA COMMER-CIAL AND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—The Committee appointed by the Debenture Holders, on the 19th of Docember last, hereby give Noles, that a sufficient sum has been obtained, under the provisions of the Resolutions of the Debenture Holders, to enable the Committee to take preliminary steps for the obtaining a grant from the Gustermaian Government; and being anxious to afford an opportunity to the general body of the holders to come in and participate in the bonefits which may arise from the pro-posed proceedings, the Committee hereby EXTEND the TME for the PAYMENT of 2s. 6d. per debenture, to SATURDAY, the 37th day of APRIL next, after which day the Committee will feel bound to close the subscription list.

The payment is to be made, as heretoiore, at the office of Mr. N. Lindo, solicitor, 17, King's Arms-yard, Moorgato-street, where the numbers of the debentures will be taken, and a receipt given for the amount paid.—Dated this 2nd day of March, 1850.

CCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY

(ADJOINING THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITY LONDON.

(ADJOINING THE GOVERNMENT ANNUITY OFFICE, OLD JEWEY).

KENYON S. PARKER, Eq., Q.C., CHAIRMAN.

The directors beg to inform the public, that they are now ISSUING POLICIES to INSURE the LIVES of all classes of persons in case of DEATH from ACCIDENT or VIOLENCE of every description, Amongst others:

By GUNSHOT and OTHER WOUNDS
HORSES
COACHES, CARRIAGES
WAGGONS, CARTA
RALWATS
MACHINER
MACHINER
WAGGINS y DROWNING SUFFOCATION EXPLOSIONS BURNS SCALDS LIGHTNING MURDER MANSLAUGHTER WAUGUSS, CARIS
RAILWAYS
MACHINERY
FALLS OF EARTH and OTHER
FALLS
The risks undertaken by the company will be divided

CLASS I.—ORDINARY RISKS.

Single payment 21s. for £100.— Annual payment, 2s. 6d. for £100.

Prespectuses, forms of proposal for insurances, application for shares, and further in brination, may be obtained at the offices of the company, or on application to any of the company's agents.

By order of the directors,

WILLIAM YOUNG, Secretary.

UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

No. 36, OLD JEWEY, LONDON.
The Right Hon. Lord ERSKINE, CHAIRMAN.
JOSHUA P. WESTHEAD, M.P., VICE-CHAIRMAN.

CAPITAL £100,000.

For affording to approved PERSONS, on the most favourable terms, GUARANTEES for their FIDELITY in all Occupations where SECURITY is required, and for the ASSURANCE of LIFE, conjointly with, or separately from, Policies of Guarantee.

Active AGENTS required in the principal towns in DEVON and CORNWALL.

Applications to be made to the secretary, at 36, Old Jowry, London.

JAMES KNIGHT, Secretary.

AMES KNIGHT, Secrolary.

INDURATED AND IMPERVIOUS STONE, CHALK, &c.

—AGENTS, with capital, are WANTED in all TOWNS to SUPPLY (under British and Foreign Patents) the great demand for HUTCHISONISED MATERIALS—hard as granife, impervious to moisture, vermin, &c.; the cheapest and most durable for all buildings, hydraulic, paving, monumental and decorative work.—The profits are large.

140, Strand, London; or Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Caen, Normandy, stating name, address, and capital at command.

N.B.—Houses cured of damp. The produce of soft stone quarries, chalk, plaster of Paris, wood, pasteboard, and all absorbent materials indurated to resist frost, vermin, &c.

LICENCES GRANTED.

OANS ON DEBENTURES.—The CALEDONIAN RAIL-WAY COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS OF LOANS, in sums to less than £500.—Applications to be made or addressed to this office.

By order, D. RANKINE, Treasurer. 126, George-street, Edinburgh, Dec. 1, 1849.

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